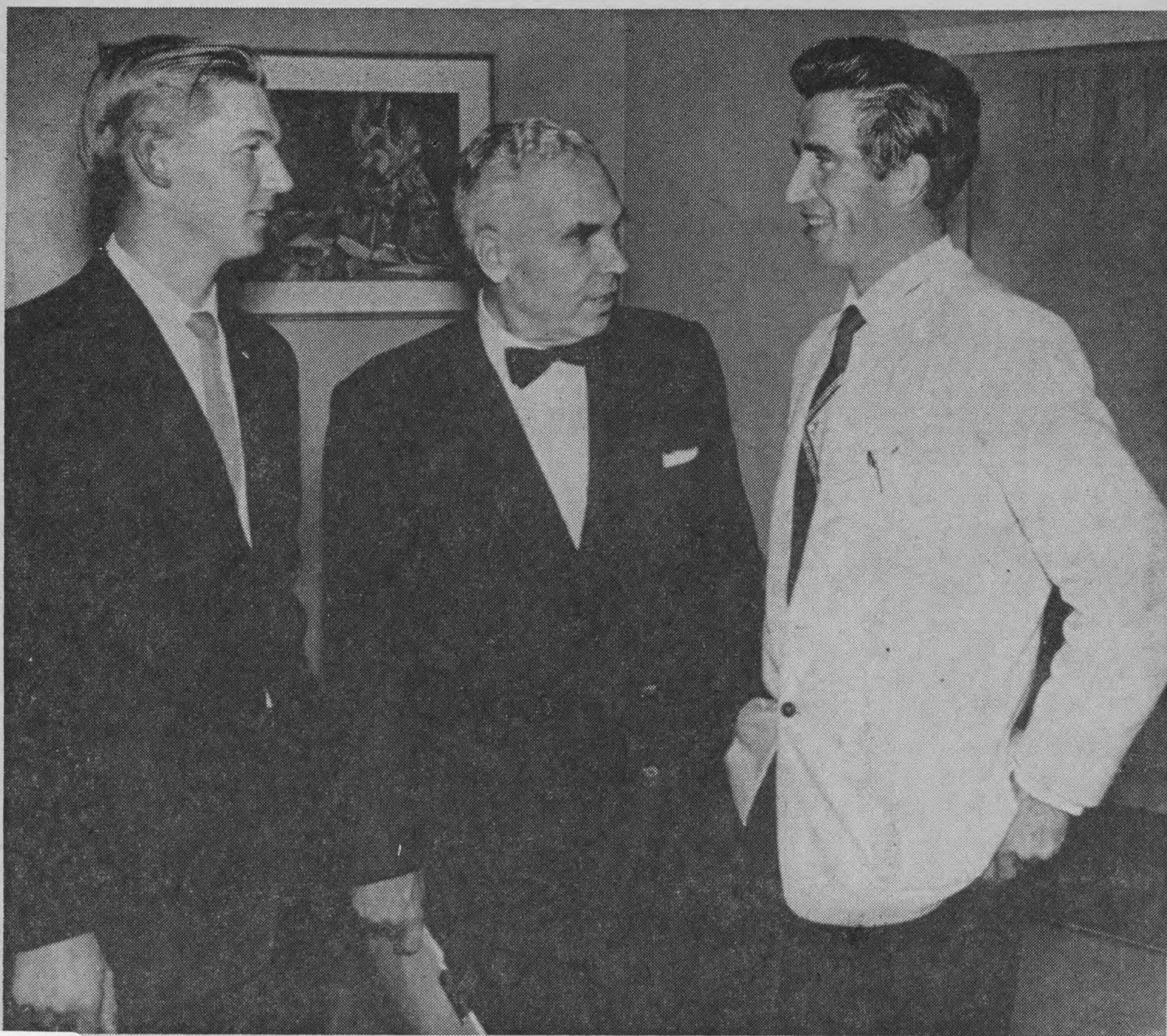


# THE Organized FARMER

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XIX, No. 12

GENERAL SCIENCES

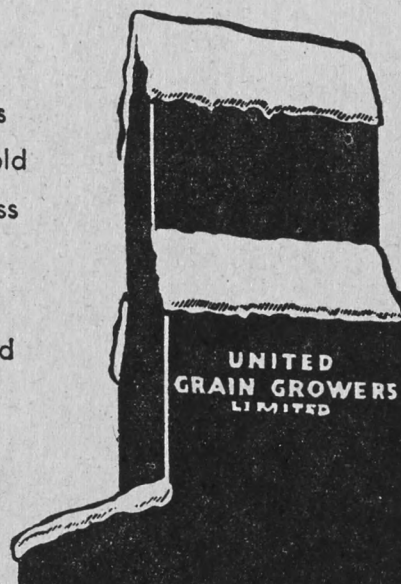
December, 1960



# Season's Greetings

The Board of Directors and Management of United Grain Growers Limited take this means of thanking the farm families of this Province for their continued patronage of U.G.G. elevators during the year now nearing its end - -

May the Joy and  
Peace of Christmas  
bless your household  
and bring happiness  
to those within  
and to those who  
cross your threshold  
during the  
Christmas Season



**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS**  
LIMITED



# The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ..... ED. NELSON

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Vol. XIX December, 1960 No. 12

## President's Report

by Ed. C. Nelson

It was my intention to issue a 'Call to Convention' in this issue and suggest the importance of members being well represented. Since this issue will undoubtedly be too late for that purpose may I stress the importance of delegates reporting to locals. The convention can have a great deal of influence on future efforts of the organization.

It is my hope that many of the things in which they are interested will be discussed at the convention. The big value of that discussion will be the extent to which locals pick it up and make their feelings known.

I hope that by the time this report is read, the grain handlers strike at the coast will be over. We have refrained from making comment in the past, because of the difficulty in getting accurate information. Our contention has been that the people in charge of our elevator operations are people in whom we have confidence, and that they can be expected to be responsible in every way. We naturally expect them to be just and fair. I have no evidence that they have not been so.

I have received a letter from the grain handlers in which they claim they

### WANTED

The address of Mrs. L. Walton. A letter requesting the answers to a contest omitted this vital information.



Ed C. Nelson, F.U.A. President, outlined F.U.A. activities to the Leadership Techniques Short Course at Banff. With him (above) is Mrs. R. Whitson, of Mannville, who represented the Women's Institute; and Hans Mayer, Vegreville, the former chairman of Alberta Farm Radio Forum Council.

have done everything they can to avert a strike. I cannot get any clear picture of the exact nature of their grievance, but the obvious fact is that they took nearly four months to make up their mind whether to accept the Conciliation Board's Report or not. Since they now say they were prepared to sign a new contract on the same basis as the old one it is a little hard for me to reconcile these facts with responsible attitudes.

I have, therefore requested further clarification from the grain handlers and at the same time made it clear to them that the grain farmers do not have the kind of income at the present time that allows for any additional costs, either in grain handling or otherwise. I have also reiterated our stand on justice and equity for all and discrimination against none.

I have communicated with the Minister of Labour and asked that he do everything possible to mediate the strike. I have also made it quite clear that there are farmers who may be interested in moving to the coast for the

winter if they can have a job in the elevators.

The primary purpose of the whole grain business is to get the grain to the customers. At present, when wheat is on the bargain counter all over the world, no customer will wait while we settle our family squabbles. They will buy their supplies elsewhere, and the real loser will be the Canadian farmer, who is not a party to the dispute at all. I cannot agree that such a situation is justifiable.

### COVER

Eugene Elm, Hardisty Jr.  
Director, District 7, Senator  
Donald Cameron, and Dan  
Kachmarchyk, St. Lina Jr. sub-  
Director, sub-Dist. 4, Dist. 4  
at the rural leadership work-  
shop at Banff.



## Six Tips For Safe Winter Driving

### 1. IT'S UP TO YOU.

You know that driving conditions are less favorable during the winter. It's up to you to winterize your car, to winterize your driving techniques—and to winterize your determination to avoid accidents.

### 2. HAVE GOOD TIRES AND TIRE CHAINS.

Have good tires preferably snow tires, and use reinforced tire chains for more severe conditions. Remember worn tires or worn chains are not as effective. But—with snow tires, or even with the greater help of reinforced tire chains, slower than normal speeds are a MUST on snow and ice.

### 3. KEEP WINDSHIELDS AND WINDOWS CLEAR.

Be sure that your wiper blades, your heater, and your defroster are operating properly. Clean snow and ice from the windshield and from all windows of your car. Ventilate to keep the inside of your windows from fogging.

### 4. GET THE "FEEL OF THE ROAD"

In order to avoid unintentional sliding or spinning of your wheels, occasionally try your brakes or gently press your accelerator while driving slowly and as traffic and highway conditions permit. Then adjust your speed to road and weather conditions.

### 5. FOLLOW AT A SAFE DISTANCE.

Keep well back of the vehicle ahead so that you will have plenty of room to stop. It takes three to twelve times as far to stop on snow and ice as it does on dry pavement. You may find it hard to explain why you couldn't stop when the other fellow did.

### 6. PUMP YOUR BRAKES.

The best technique for stopping on snow or ice while maintaining full control of your car is a fast up-and-down pumping of your brakes. Jamming and "freezing" on your brakes is almost certain to lock your wheels. This is likely to throw your car into an uncontrollable and dangerous skid.

### A "WORD TO THE WISE!"

According to the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, the Ten Commandments contain 297 words; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address 266 words; the Declaration of Independence 300 words. All the words were chosen. A recent U.S. directive to regulate the price of cabbage contains 26,911 words . . . presumably not very well chosen.

## THIRD PRIZE GILT



Won by Mr. Ernest Prill of Mannville with a gilt that showed well in a large selection. Co-op feeds played a part in Mr. Prill's success.

## Co-op Feeds Grow Champions

Almost a clean sweep at the Edmonton Fall Show and Sale put Co-op Feed's very much in the fore.

With three grand champions, six champions, one reserve champion and one 3rd prize gilt, coming from hog raisers using Co-op feeds, about seventy percent of the prizes were taken by this select group.

James Wylie of Vegeville drew a repeat performance when, for the second year in a row, he won the prize for the best bacon hog. He also won first place in the sow or barrow class and first for matched pens of three and five hogs.

R. Yurkiw of Radway made a sweep with his Grand Champion Tamworth Boar and also the Grand Champion Tamworth Sow that is now showing at Toronto.

Reiny Kalmbach of Barrhead won the other Grand Champion with his Lacombe Sow. He also entered a purebred Lacombe Boar that was judged the reserve champion, got a second and third for early Lacombe sows and a first and second for late Lacombe sows.

John Bodnar of Nestow showed the champion purebred Lacombe Boar and placed first in the Early Lacombe Boar Class.

Omar Pelletier of the Legal — Morinville district showed the champion Landrace Boar and took first and second in the Late Landrace Boar Class.

S. R. Fulks of Waskatenau took the

## World Co-operation

The International Co-operative Alliance has recently issued figures concerning 47 national co-operative movements throughout the world affiliated with I.C.A. These figures are for consumers', agricultural, fishery, workers' productive, artisanal, multi-purpose, building and housing, credit, and other types of co-operatives, but excluding insurance co-operatives. The following table shows the number of societies and memberships by major geographical areas in 1958:

Area	Societies	Members
Europe	100,445	85,016,263
America	32,411	22,424,921
Asia	343,678	38,623,871
Africa	2,685	224,027
Oceania	701	501,484
I.C.A.		
World Total	479,920	146,790,566

The number of affiliated societies increased by 14,500 or 3.1% over 1957, while memberships increased by 7.9 million or 5.7%. The largest membership increases were reported by USSR, 3.4 million; India, 2.1 million; and U.S.A., 1 million.

Country	Members as Percentages of Population
Finland	36.81%
Denmark	31.76
Israel	29.03
Roumania	28.79
Austria	27.60
Great Britain	25.43
Bulgaria	22.51
Canada	18.83
Iceland	18.26
Cyprus	18.25
USSR	17.91
Sweden	17.75
Czechoslovakia	16.65
France	13.86
Switzerland	13.85
Norway	11.35
U.S.A.	10.56
Italy	10.10
I.C.A. World Total	8.95

In June, 1960, there were 48 national affiliations with I.C.A., representing 480 thousand societies and 147 million members.

Reserve Champion for his Yorkshire Boar and Ernest Prill of Mannville the 3rd prize for a Gilt.

Each of these winners of Co-op feeds and all have expressed satisfaction in the results of these feeds.



## AS I SEE IT

(Address by Ed Nelson to the Annual Meeting of the U. F.A. Co-op Nov. '60)

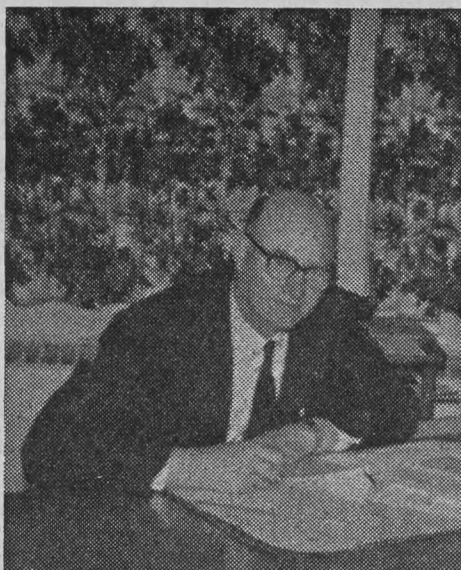
Sometimes I like to take stock of myself and the things around me. I ask myself what I want from life. My thoughts range over a pretty wide field. The experiences I have had over the past two or three years have provided some food for thought. I have reached some conclusions. Perhaps you will allow me to share them with you.

I have not ceased to believe there is a Supreme Being. I believe there is a reason for all things and God is that reason. He has told all of us He has provided a set of rules or laws. These rules tell me the difference between right and wrong. He has told me He will not interfere with my actions and that I must live rightly or wrongly according to my own will—I must be prepared to accept the consequences of my actions.

I choose therefore, to try to live as near to those things that are right as I can. I want to live with my fellowman in peace and goodwill. I want to trust and respect my fellowman as I hope he will trust and respect me. I want to have as many of the good things in life as it is possible by diligence and good effort to provide for myself. I want to accept my share of responsibility as a member of society as I expect my share of all those things society can provide for itself. I want to be able to understand myself and the people around me. I will never cease to respect my neighbor's intentions even though I might tell him I believe they are wrong. To do these things it is very necessary for me to learn more and more about history, psychology and sociology. I think all these things can be achieved from life.

How do we achieve them? Mankind has devised several ways to live and at present I think they can be divided into three classifications — totalitarianism, individual or corporate private enterprise and co-operative enterprise or co-operation. Of the three it is not hard to discard totalitarianism simply because it seeks to deprive me of that God given right to self determination and responsibility.

This leaves private enterprise and co-operation. It has been said that co-operation is idealism that can never be achieved. I am convinced only idealism could make a strictly private enterprise economy work. I doubt whether the concepts of private enterprise based on



Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President

what President Eisenhower before the United Nations Assembly, called the "useless and senseless waste of competition" would give way to any idealistic intent on serving only human needs.

Some weeks ago a columnist for Saturday Night in his column 'Letter from New York' said in reference to American farm policy "the farmers were a bunch of conscienceless beggars". He was probably right. Who in this so-called 'free' society is not?

We have here in Canada a private enterprise transportation system which has over the years built an empire out of the resources of this country that is capable of giving itself good returns for money invested from those resources. However, when one part of its enterprise suffers some difficulty it thinks nothing of using that difficulty as an excuse to beg for additional returns from society generally.

A year ago this past summer I was somewhat shocked to find that some political parties from Canada were in London requesting funds to aid their efforts in the coming election.

Over in Paris I discovered (quite by accident) they have some very famous clubs, whose greatest claim to fame seems to be their ability to provide as part of the scenery, better looking females with less wearing apparel than most other places in the world. They charge you no admission fee and you are supplied with a large glass of champagne. If you get a little over-excited at what you see and unconsciously reach for the champagne, there is an attendant at your elbow whose duty is to keep the glass full. At 100 francs a swallow and in those circumstances, your expense allowance can dis-

appear at an alarming rate. Whether you could call this begging or not, it seems to work very well.

Some three years ago I had an opportunity to talk to two agricultural economics students at Brookings, S.D. One was from Libya and the other from India. I was amazed at their lack of confidence in the integrity of white people generally. To my question as to their intentions for joining the Communist Block, the Libyan told me they would never join any block but they would take anything they could get, be it from communist or otherwise, provided they could get it and remain independent. Their unhappy experiences with foreigners in the past would not be forgotten.

The man from India gave full credit to England for much of the work done in his country. However, the common man in India felt he had been betrayed because the benefit accruing from development had been concentrated in too few people. They cannot understand why they must go hungry in a world that can provide so abundantly for some.

Whether we like Fidel Castro or not, one thing is certain. He represents a condition that has become common wherever Anglo-Saxons have gone to develop the resources of a country. Even though the purpose is to develop the country, the incentive is the profit than can be derived from it. In most cases there have been great difficulties to overcome before profit was available. In the end the profits have made it worthwhile. In the meantime the people who have worked to help provide the profits become disillusioned when they compare the benefits they have derived to those acquired by others. They become bitter. They have a feeling of insecurity and lose confidence in people. I cannot but wonder if a little idealism put into some of these past efforts might not have paid off and have saved a lot of trouble and heartache now.

In listening to the U.S. election returns recently I heard one of the Republicans from Chicago voice his displeasure at the large sums of money put into the campaign by Labour. He suggested it would be nearly 1½ million dollars and believed this should not be allowed. He made no mention of the large sums of money big business has always had available for election campaigns. I suspect in either case there were selfish motives involved. It is hard to condemn selfishness in a world that has always condoned selfishness as



a means of survival. I don't think it will be condoned much longer. Events are shaping up very fast in all parts of the world that indicate people are looking for a new kind of idealism. I think co-operation is that idealism. The world has always known class distinction. I doubt that class distinction can survive wider knowledge and learning. I do think there are better ways than we have known in the past to acquire individual recognition and distinction. I think these things can be had, not at the expense of a fellowman, but with the respect of all men.

When we expand the credit union idea to the point that people's credit and money supplies are based on actual accumulation of wealth and not on the inflation caused by watered stock and unrealistic pricing mechanism, we will put more realism in our development. We may not be able to drive as many Cadillacs or place as many bets on the horses but I think we would find more security for everyone.

A more realistic way must be found to fit enterprise to the needs of people. In the past people have been used to benefit enterprise. As an example, we have at present in the city of Wetaskiwin, seven service stations along a quarter mile stretch of the highway—another one less than half a mile away. It is not unusual to see an ad in the local paper requesting a new lessee or operator for one or another of these outlets. Operators can be sacrificed regularly so long as volume is maintained. The people using the services do not require more than half of them, but they must pay for the surplus and still there is a chance of more developing.

This past summer has seen the climax of negotiations by a private milk condensary to start operations in Alberta. This ranged over the past seven years and again Wetaskiwin was the site chosen. I have no doubt because Wetaskiwin happens to centre an area that could have a large potential milk production had much to do with the choice. The power company has offered special concessions, as has the railroad, to get the plant into operation. The local chamber of commerce has worked very hard to get a survey of potential milk production established and the whole project is billed as a tremendous boost for the city and farmers in the district. Underlying this whole project is the simple fact that the company concerned would not worry about either Wetaskiwin or the people around there if they did not represent a profit on operations. What are the chances of

benefits for the people in the district? Here is my assessment of the situation. The milk market in Canada is nearly at the saturation point. Any large increase in production such as is visualized will put more pressure on the market and can only result in lower prices. Present facilities for processing fluid milk, milk powder and condensed milk provided by the farmers themselves, are entirely adequate to take care of increased production needs for some time to come. Increased plant facilities will of necessity require a division of present production with resultant inefficiency. The new plant will provide work for ten or twelve families but this will be a small compensation for the million or so dollars the dairy pool has provided in net earnings spent in the Wetaskiwin district in the past 15 years. Undoubtedly there will be room for more production in the district. If this increased production results in lower prices, then where is the gain to any but the company?

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a story to tell. We have an idea to sell. It is worth selling. As a member of society, as a person among people, I don't want to continue advocating an economy that knows only war as a safety valve for existence. We live only because of each other. We can only continue to live if we will live for each other.

In conclusion, as president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, I want to be able to say to our members, honor your neighbors, trust them and be trustworthy; have confidence in and use the co-operative services you have built. In them you will find a sense of security and well-being founded on mutual trust and confidence. Feel secure in the fact that co-operation is founded on the philosophy of no special class, color, creed or privilege, but with mutual benefit to all. In this philosophy is the basis for peace at home, in the nation and in the world.

If we are to check the waste of human resources, we must curb our devotion to the cult of mediocrity; we must give special attention and special training to the talented children on whom we shall make special demands, and all of us, parents, teachers, trustees, the taxpayers, must eradicate the criminally common belittlement of scholarship that is spreading like a virus through our schools. Life is more than learning, but living without the love of learning is less than life.

—Sidney Smith



Dr. A. G. Ball, Professor of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, and Colonel E. W. Cormack, University Extension Department.

## Keep the Tree Moist

Your Christmas tree and the decorations on it are fire hazards which you should watch most carefully.

A freshly cut tree is not a great fire hazard because its branches and needles contain moisture. A short time indoors causes this moisture to evaporate, leaving the needles full of their natural resin which is highly flammable.

### TAKE THE TREE INDOORS AS SHORT A TIME BEFORE CHRISTMAS AS POSSIBLE AND REMOVE SOON AFTERWARD

Trees which have remained frozen since cutting will draw moisture up to the needles by capillary action if the direction below are followed.

1. Cut at least an inch off the bottom of the trunk. Cut at an angle to expose a large surface of fresh soft wood to the water.
2. Use a tree holder with a water container large enough so that the cut off base of the tree will always be submerged. Keep the container filled.
3. Fasten the top of the tree to a window frame.

Three enterprising teen-agers in Nanaimo, B.C., held a novelty sale to raise funds for the Unitarian Service Committee, 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario. The all-Canadian agency conducts many worthwhile projects in Asia and Europe, designed to take care of children who have never known the novelty of a square meal, a visit to the doctor, or a day in school.



# WESTERN GRAIN POLICY

(Passed by the Board of Directors,  
Saskatchewan Farmers Union)

## Needs of Western Grain Farmers:

The basis for this policy is prompted by continually deteriorating position of the grain farmer caused by a prolonged period of congestion and inequities in marketing delivery opportunities. It sets out three basic principles which we regard as essential to the welfare of western grain farmers:

1. The success of a grain farm operation depends basically on volume and price. We believe that every grain farmer should be assured the opportunity of delivering a fixed volume of grain in any one crop year.
2. The commodity so delivered should return a remunerative price to the producer.
3. The product marketed must have ready access in both the domestic and export markets.

## Objective of Policy

If these three basic objectives are to be fulfilled, it becomes essential that the prolonged congestion that has beset the elevator system in Canada for the past several years must be relieved in order that it may more properly fulfill its function of moving grain from the producer to the ultimate purchaser. Under the current conditions of congestion we are aware that there are occasions when delays have occurred or sales been lost to the other countries because various kinds of grades of grain could not be brought forward to market position quickly enough to meet market demands.

## Methods:

As a means towards accomplishing these ends, we recommend the implementation of the following policy methods:

1. We go on record as being wholeheartedly in favor of retaining the Canadian Wheat Board as the sole marketing Agency for western grains and urge that its power be extended to the marketing of flax and rye and rapeseed.
2. That the pricing policy of the Canadian Wheat Board be continued as at present.
3. That the Canadian Wheat Board

announce in advance of each crop year the level of quotas which it will receive from producers for that crop year and that a basic minimum objective of eight bushels per specified acre be set.

4. That the Canadian Wheat Board accept through the elevator systems only those kinds and grades of grain needed to meet domestic and export demands. This would avoid consistent plugging of elevator facilities with grades and types of grain not in demand, particularly at times when space and facilities are badly needed to meet domestic and export orders.
5. If by the end of the crop year the Canadian Wheat Board has been unable to accept the basic minimum quota of grain delivery which the farmer has available for delivery, payment be then made by the Wheat Board to the farmer on the balance of this undelivered minimum quota which will thereupon become the property of the Canadian Wheat Board and sealed in a bin to be moved to market at the discretion of the Canadian Wheat Board. Sealing and inspection of bins could be undertaken by an agent of the Canadian Wheat Board, or an alternative method could be employed which would permit entry in the producer's permit book of the volume of grain which he holds in storage, to assure that delivery is fulfilled at the time the Canadian Wheat Board calls it forward.
6. We recommend payment of storage by the Canadian Wheat Board to the farmer having undelivered grain sealed in bins on his farm, at the same rate of storage as is paid for grain stored at country elevators. Storage payments would continue until such time as the Wheat Board calls forward the farmer's grain for delivery.
7. That the federal government would institute a system of supplementary payments to farmers on grain sold to the Canadian Wheat Board at such a level as to assure the farmer of a parity price for grains consumed in Canada, but with a maximum amount of such payments to be received by one farmer.
8. That the Canadian government institute trading policies which will enable the Canadian Wheat Board to take vigorous action in promoting and expanding sales in foreign markets.



Premier Roblin of Manitoba and Mr. J. E. Brownlee.

## Province Honours U.G.G. President

Mr. J. E. Brownlee Q.C. President and General Manager United Grain Growers Limited recently was inducted into the Order of the Buffalo Hunt by the Premier of the Province of Manitoba, the Hon. Duff Roblin.

The ceremony took place during the 54th Annual meeting of the Company at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg. The Premier, who was guest speaker at the Banquet, eulogised Mr. Brownlee as an outstanding Canadian citizen.

In accepting the award Mr. Brownlee told the Premier that he was deeply appreciative of the honour and hoped that he would conform with the highest principles of a Buffalo Scout.

Sincerest sympathy is extended to Mr. Pete Poliwhuk of Egremont in the loss of his wife. Mrs. Margaret Poliwhuk died suddenly at the home of her daughter Stella of Legal. She is survived by her loving husband Pete, 3 sons and 3 daughters, Stanley and Paul of Egremont and Johnnie of Edmonton. Mrs. Clara Dowhaniuk of Thorhild, Mrs. Louise Chepeniuk of Egremont, and Mrs. Stella Luchka of Legal. Mrs. Poliwhuk was a member of the Egremont F.W.U.A.

May she rest in peace.



# Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

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## The Tariff And Canadian Agriculture

(The Western Producer)

Every time farm leaders ask for federal policies that will assist agriculture in securing its equitable share of the national income, certain eastern newspapers (and even a few in the west) complain that Canadian farmers are seeking subsidies, "handouts," at the expense of the national interest. These critics ignore the fact that a stable and healthy agriculture would contribute greatly to the nation's well-being. They also ignore the fact that Canadian farmers are asking only that agriculture receive at least a measure of the consideration which federal governments over the years have given to eastern industries.

For generations now eastern Canada's industrial complex has been protected by a variety of means—through tariffs, import quotas and direct subsidies, and this has been done at the expense of Canadian farmers. Agriculture is not asking for protection, but it is asking for assistance, to which it is entitled in justice.

We have said that eastern industries

have been protected "at the expense of Canadian farmers." What has been the extent of this expense? It is a question agricultural leaders should try to answer as definitely as possible so as to better demonstrate the validity of the farmers' claim to federal policies of farm assistance. What follows is a partial answer, a contribution towards a more complete answer as to what protective policies in support of eastern industries have cost and are costing Canadian farmers.

We shall confine our examination to the tariff protection now enjoyed by Canadian industries. The Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects came to the conclusion that "it is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the economic cost," of the tariff. The full "economic cost," that is. But it is possible to try to estimate the cash cost of Canadian tariffs, which is part of the full economic cost. Prof. F. H. Young made such an estimate in his "Canada's Commercial Policy," a study be prepared for the Gordon Commission.

After examining different categories of expenditures and comparing Canadian costs with the cost of comparable articles originating in other countries, Mr. Young concluded that "a comprehensive estimate (of the cash cost of the Canadian tariff to consumers) for 1956

would be of the order of \$1,000,000,000. That is to say, if this estimate was accurate, Canadian consumers in 1956 paid one billion dollars more for the wide variety of consumer goods they brought than they would have to pay if comparable foreign-produced products had been allowed to compete freely with Canadian goods.

For the purpose of this discussion, let us assume that the cash cost of the Canadian tariff in 1960 also will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000, although in actuality it may be and probably is higher than that. What proportion of this "tribute" to protected industries is borne by Canada's farm population? As of now, the farm population of the nation constitutes some 15% of the total population. Thus, if farm families bear their proportionate share of the cash cost of the Canadian tariff, it is costing them something like \$150,000,000 this year alone.

However, there is good reason to believe that the farm population bears more than its proportionate share of the cash cost of the nation's tariff policies. For one thing, the higher retail costs of protected goods affect farmers both as consumers and producers. Urban residents are affected almost solely as consumers, since few of them have to



## *Worth Remembering . . .*

# Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

**FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES**

make direct expenditures as producers. Farm residents, on the other hand, have to buy on the protected market both as producers and consumers. This being so, it is a fair conclusion that the farm population bears a disproportionate share of the cash cost of Canadian tariff protection. To use round figures, we may speculate that this cash cost to the farm families of the nation, on the basis of the previous assumptions, is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 annually.

But the cash cost of the tariff, as the Gordon Commission said, is only part of the overall "economic cost." This total "economic cost" defies exact calculation. However, it can be said that for Canadian farmers it represents many millions of lost dollars—dollars that have been lost in potential sales and other potential opportunities because of the adverse effects national tariffs policies have had on agriculture, and on western agriculture in particular. Prof. V. C. Fowke in "The National Policy and the Wheat Economy" (University of Toronto Press) gave this authoritative account:

"Since for geographical reasons, the greatest industrial opportunities are concentrated in the central provinces, the expansion in industrial activity attributable to tariff protection has taken place in the central provinces. Under the conditions which have prevailed in the past (Editor's Note: and which still are present, if to a lesser degree), the prairie provinces have had few industrial possibilities but great capacity for export production. The tariff, then has provided no scope for western industrial expansion and has had the unmitigated effect of curtailing the expansion of export activity because of the

pronounced increase in costs to which it gives rise." (p.67)

Canadian farmers, then, need not apologize when they ask for federal policies of assistance. Elementary justice demands that they request such assistance to enable them to help themselves in building a stable rural economy. The existence of such a stable rural life. And a stable rural life is essential to the health of the whole nation. This is so for many reasons, not least of which is the historical fact that the rural community—where independence and tenacity and courage are fostered—is the fertile source of many of the nation's future leaders in all fields of endeavor.

## Hog Marketing Discussed

Local 330 of Spruce Valley held a November meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Broton. About half the members attended and paid up their membership dues. A lively discussion followed with the problem of hog marketing as the main subject. Although there has been improvement, the members feel it still isn't sufficient.

John Matoga and Emil Zachkewich were elected to go as delegates to the Annual Convention of the FUA in Edmonton Dec. 5 - 9.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. Zilinski, Dec. 17. Please attend as a report will be heard from the delegates to the Annual Convention.

We wish to extend our sincere congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shymoniak, on their marriage, which took place Saturday, Nov. 5 in the Grassland Community Centre.

## AMISK FUA #702

On October 8, Amisk FUA Local held their meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Peddicord.

Ingvald Mellenstrand was elected Membership Canvassing Foreman with authority to choose his assistants.

The secretary was asked to write for the song book "Alberta Sings" and at the same time express the gratitude of the members to the FUA Executive for their assistance in obtaining the \$200. acreage payment for the Alberta farmers.

On October 24, a joint meeting of the Amisk, Czar, Parkside, Rolling Hills, Rosyth and Strong locals was held in the Amisk Community Hall. Guest speakers were Jack Horner, M.P. for Federal riding of Acadia; Ralph Wilson, FUA Director District 7, and Albert Fossum, Sub-District Director.

Mr. Horner spoke on unemployment, and combine legislation. He outlined the Combines Act, explaining its effect on store businesses. He stated that the much discussed amendment to the act—that of price setting, had been passed at the last session. Farm credit was also explained.

Mr. Wilson spoke on the National Farm Union and the coming Membership Drive. Mr. Fossum also spoke on the Membership Drive. A question period followed. Free coffee and doughnuts were served at the conclusion of the meeting.

## LOANS TO FARMERS

Secured by machinery, equipment, crops, cattle and other livestock, trucks, cars and other chattels.

**SYMINGTON FIELD**

**57 Bloor Street, West,**

**Toronto, Ontario. — WA1-4022**



**The following appeared in the Stony Plain Reporter.**

**The writer is district agriculturist in that area.**

by Dick Bocking

At the present time the Farmers' Union is conducting a membership drive. When it is completed the FUA hopes to be able to say that it does in fact speak for the majority of Alberta farmers. No one knows better than farmers themselves the difficulty of setting up and maintaining a strong farm organization. The story of Canadian farm organizations through the years has been one of failures due to lack of support, even though many of these now-defunct groups made a considerable contribution in their time.

The reasons for so many failures are not hard to find. We who are farmers or who are connected with farming in one way or another are, by and large, an independent lot. This is an admirable trait, a trait which made possible the opening and development of the west in spite of hardship and isolation. But it is a stumbling block over which many farm groups have tripped and fallen.

It is also evident that by the very nature of farming, organization such as is found in labor unions, is impossible. The farmer not only provides his own labor, but he is a manager who must every day be making important decisions—decisions which will have great effect on his income and the welfare of his family. He is a businessman and his business requires the investment of much money. Still further, he is farming because it is a way of life that he prefers to all others.

And so, with his independence of spirit and his recognition of the fact that upon his own ability and effort depends to a large extent his success, the farmer does not easily become part of a farm organization.

There is no doubt that in our highly organized society of today that someone must speak for the farmer. Government at all levels is a much more important part of every day living than it was only a few years ago, and government wants to be and must be, informed of farmer opinion. But the opinion of a group with only a minority of the farm population as members, or opinions expressed by a member of different farm organizations, will not be heard with nearly the respect of a strong, unified farmers' organization. Public policies touch us all, and farmers must make their voices heard where these policies are made.

Why do so many of us not join the FUA? Well, many of us don't agree with all points in the FUA program. Certainly I don't agree with every part of the program, although there are many admirable objectives stated. Because of the great number of people involved, there will always be some points of difference. But the only way to assure a farm program acceptable to you, as a farmer, is to be working in the organization yourself, and promoting those ideas in which you believe. There will never be complete agreement, but working together to find the best program is far more effective than simply saying, "I don't agree with the point 'X' in the FUA program, therefore I won't join."

In these days of the cost-price squeeze and a highly organized society, farmers need a strong and unified voice. This is something to keep in mind when you are asked to join the FUA.

## Card of Thanks

We would like to express our heart felt thanks to our friends, neighbors and everyone for the Dance held on November 18th on our behalf and the presentations made with articles of necessity in time of need and distress caused through the loss of our home and contents by fire.

Wm. Katie Witwicki,  
Culp, Alberta

## South Red Willow Meet

The regular monthly meeting of the South Red Willow FUA local was held Monday October 24 at 8 p.m. at the Hinton Trail Community Hall, with 32 members present. Guest speaker for the evening was Merwyn Jacques, District Agriculturist. Mr. Jacques gave a resume of the scope of work accomplished by District Agriculturists. He also gave a comprehensive survey of the production and marketing of hogs. Cost of installing a rural telephone system was discussed. Canvassers were elected by the membership drive on Nov. 14, with George Finch, Chairman, and the following district canvassers — Hazelmere — Mel Gunderson, Verne Scorgie and Frank Spence. Winner of the turkey raffled by the Local was Janice Connell of Grande Prairie. Invitations were extended by District 1 for dinner at the York Hotel, Grande Prairie, Tuesday, Nov. 8



The short course participants took turns at chairing the meeting and introducing speakers. Above, Jim Graham, of Warner, calls the meeting to order, while Lorne Neihaus, of Heisler, uses "Who's Who", to secure the information for his introduction.

## Shop Wisely and Save!

A saving of ten per cent on a annual food bill of \$1,250 means an extra \$125.00 to spend on something else. To get your "money's worth out of every dollar, you must always bear in mind the principles of food buyman-ship, says Patricia Mascaluk, District Home Economist with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The first rule is to buy the most economical quality. In the case of meat, the less expensive cuts offer the same food value at less money. Buying the most economical quantity is important too. Bulk buying is recommended for large families with adequate storage facilities. Regarding the problem of weight, it is much cheaper to buy one large tin of fish than to buy the equivalent in two small tins.

Always buy the most economical form — do not pay for the wrappings when the product is identical to the one in the less attractive container, warns Miss Mascaluk. Buying by grade should not be overlooked either. All food graded on the basis of quality and the grade mark appears on the container or product itself. Fancy, choice, standard and sub-standard are the fruit and vegetables grades. Compare the prices of the different grades and choose the most economical one for your purpose. When appearance is not the primary importance the fancy grade would be an extravagance. Finally, if you want to keep food bills down, don't buy commodities that are out of season.



## The Crow's Nest Rates

(Voice of Agriculture, November 23)

The services of an expert often come pretty high and this has often been a problem of farm organizations in the past. They often do not have the kind of money necessary to hire such people.

One of the best investments made for expert service was made recently by the Government of Alberta and Manitoba, in connection with the freight rate hearing. As we all know, the railways have, for many years, insisted that they were losing money on grain hauling, because of the Crows Nest Rates, which were set over 60 years ago, and which set a ceiling on freight on grain.

On the face of it, this sounds reasonable. All other costs have gone up. The cost of hauling grain has probably gone up also. The railways have insisted that this is so, but they never brought forward any figures to prove it. The Farm organizations and the prairie Governments were not so sure about it. They pointed out, for example that when the rates were set back in the 1890's a freight car could haul only about 1000 bu of wheat, and 30 cars was a full train. Today a freight car can haul 2000 bu of wheat, and trains of 80 or 90 cars are common. Costs have increased, they said, but so has efficiency. And so they insisted that the railways produce figures to prove that they were losing money on grain hauling.

For many years, the railways did nothing about it, and the Westerner became more suspicious. Finally, when the present Transport Commission began to hold hearings, the railways came up with their long awaited figures for supposed losses under the Crow's Nest Rates.

Then the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta moved in. They hired a group of freight rate experts from the U.S., and here we have a case where experts really knew their job, and where their services were cheap at almost any price. They took the railways own cost figures, examined them, analyzed them, and came up with a different answer to the one the railway got. They said that the C.P.R. instead of losing money by hauling grain under the Crows Nest Rates, had made a profit on their grain hauling of \$600,000, in 1958. They then proceeded to show the C.P.R. accountants where they had gone wrong in their figuring. For instance, they said, the C.P.R. was over 100% out in the number of car days they had charged to grain hauling. Secondly they had charged Western Canada with 76% of

the freight portion of "other train expenses" when it should have been only 56%.

Then in considering such expenses as heating cars used to haul perishable products in the winter, and refrigerating these same cars in the summer, the railways had split this cost up among all freight cars used in the west — grain cars included. This also found that too high a % of switching charges were chalked up against grain cars and so on and so on.

The provinces finished up by saying "the provinces have satisfied themselves that the C.P.R. cost studies contain numerous overstatements. So numerous are these and of such magnitude that they have attached to the grain movement a deficit stigma which it does not merit. Manitoba and Alberta therefore find no substance to the theory that the Crows Nest Pass Rates represent an



Allan DesChamps, agricultural secretary, University Extension, having coffee with Floyd Speight, of Cadogan.

inequity in the Canadian Railway rate structure."

So much for the railways case that the Crows Nest Rates were costing them money. It just didn't stand up. And we wonder why the highly paid people in the C.P.R. camp did not find these things out for themselves. They are supposed to be experts also.

*Your Best New Years Resolution*

**"DRIVE BY THE GOLDEN RULE" YOU ARE YOUR BROTHER'S KEEPER**



*Season's Greetings*

TO ALL OUR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

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"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

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#### CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

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#### CHEC — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

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#### CHFA — EDMONTON

En François

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.  
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier"

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**October 18** — First let us look at how badly we Canadians want a good educational system. It's easy to measure. If we want it, we will do a bit of sacrificing to get it. We will put education on the list of things for which we spend money. Are we doing this? No, we are not. We spent over \$2 billion on cars in Canada in 1958. We spent \$1½ billion on liquor and tobacco in 1958. But on education we spent only one billion dollars in 1958. Twice as much on cars, 1½ times as much on liquor and tobacco, as on education. Does this sound like the actions of a nation that really wants a good educational system? To me it indicates that we just don't care too much about education.

**October 20** — But suppose the small farmers can't be helped? What then? Then they must be taken from the farm and re-established somewhere else. This may mean that they will have to attend some type of training course, so that they may become mechanics, welders, carpenters, clerks, or whatever they are fitted for.

No one should feel that this is outside the responsibility of the government because it most certainly is not. Our governments, federal, provincial and municipal, are all anxious to see our young people educated and trained to become useful citizens. If the idea is sound for a boy of 18, why not for a man of 48? It is even more important for the older man because he probably has family responsibilities and should not be expected to leave his farm and relocate for himself, as a young single man may be able to do.

**November 4** — Another research man, Dr. Clive M. McCay, of the Cornell School of Nutrition, made bread from his own formula, which consisted of unbleached flour, 2% wheat germ, 6% soya flour, and 8% milk solids. He used no softeners, extenders or other chemical fol-de-rol which is used by millers today. Bread made from this flour was fed to white rats, in carefully controlled experiments. The rats lived and grew, and thrived. But similar rats, fed white bread from a commercial bakery just pined away and died.

Then the scientists put their bread to the final test. They put it on the shelves of a supermarket, in competition with ordinary bakers bread, except that they charged 8c more a loaf. Within a very short time its sales were greater than the combined sales of 7 kinds of bakery bread, in spite of the higher price.

**November 7** — An increase of 50% to the producer would have a surprisingly small effect upon the final price of food to the consumer. Furthermore, much of this could be saved, so that consumer's prices would go up very little, if a lot of unnecessary and valueless distributive gadgets were removed.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER



## Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference

by C. E. Anderson

Those participating in the conference were the Federal Minister of Agriculture, his Deputy Minister, civil servants administering farm support programmes, the Provincial Ministers and their Deputies, and two National Farm Organizations, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council.

An outlook statement had been prepared by the statisticians of the Agriculture Department dealing with production this past year and forecasts for production, farm prices and markets, both home and abroad, especially as to how the new trading areas of the Inner Six and Outer Seven in Europe will affect our markets.

Prospects are not too encouraging. Wheat stocks in store are expected to increase and domestic feed grain disappearance will be lower. The beef build up is continuing and will result in lower prices for cattle and calves. Hogs and poultry prices are expected to average higher this year but hog production will increase by next fall and hog prices may be lower again by the year end 1961.

Rape appears as the only real bright spot. We have had a record crop and have been fortunate to have a good export demand due to poor rape crops in Europe. Rape is now acceptable as an edible oil in Canada and a fair domestic market is assured in the future.

On the whole cash farm income is expected to increase slightly but increased expenses are expected to offset this so that no real increase in farm net income is forecast.

Mr. Hamilton pin-pointed the real problem as one of surplus grain, plus a small surplus of butter. In the past 10 years industrial workers income in Canada has increased 35% while the income of agricultural workers has decreased 21% and in this same period farm income from animal products, mainly in Eastern Canada, had increased so that the real drop in farm income which has occurred has been on the Western grain farms.

We must sell at least 300 million bu. of wheat, Mr. Hamilton stated, and explained that reason for transferring the Canadian Wheat Board to the Dept. of Agriculture from the Dept. of Trade and

Commerce, was to put special emphasis on selling grain. It was encouraging to hear the Minister admit that farmers had met all production difficulties.

The Rural Development program he is promoting will encourage taking some land out of agricultural production to be planted to trees for pulpwood production in the Maritimes and in other farm areas close to pulp mills. This could in a very limited way decrease agriculture production in Eastern Canada and leave an opportunity for more diversification, or livestock production, in Western Canada.

Mr. Hutton, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, stressed the danger of premature diversification, using his own grain farm as an example. He had gone into large production of hogs to be able to sell grain.

The C.F.A. in their brief said this of Marketing Boards. "Under marketing boards, which must be complementary to co-operatives, the important feature is the authority given to them by legislation to regulate the total supply of the product marketed and thereby have a more beneficial effect on the prices than would otherwise be possible."

There was a good discussion on marketing boards, and general agreement that there are possibilities for farmers to help themselves in this way, and a need for uniform, sound, necessary legislation, under which marketing Boards can be set up.

The I.F.U.C. brief suggested a well planned immigration policy to increase our domestic market for agricultural products, as well as need for more export markets, possibly through Canada entering the Atlantic free trade block. We also pointed out that a doubling of farm income would be needed if farmers were to receive a standard comparable to other Canadians. "Prices that can improve disparity are the main concern of farmers."

Mr. Hamilton met the following day with farm organizations and provincial Ministers of Agriculture and discussed frankly the serious income problem of farmers and outlined some of his ideas that he thought could help.

It was encouraging to have an opportunity to present our ideas. The real test of whether this income picture of farmers can be improved may depend on how much real support government will give farmers and also how much farmers will do to help themselves.

Our new Minister of Agriculture Honourable Mr. Alvin Hamilton, im-

## Alcohol In Air Hose Cause of Tire Blast

Service station operators who use alcohol to free ice-clogged air hoses may be endangering the lives of customers and innocent bystanders, according to the Rubber Association of Canada. A leading Canadian tire manufacturer reports tires have exploded when alcohol inside the tire carcass was ignited by static electricity built up by the tire's spinning on ice and snow.

The association and the Canadian Highway Safety Council have issued urgent warnings to service station operators to avoid alcohol-based anti-freeze in air compressors and hose lines. Air compressors, they advise, should be checked and condensation drained according to the manufacturer's recommendations. If the compressor's air filter is cleaned with gasoline it should be thoroughly dried before being reinstalled. The two groups further urge operators to use only a vegetable-base soap and water solution as a lubricant when mounting tires on drop-centre rims. Some types of commercial rubber lubricants, they warn, if used to lubricate tire's bead, also result in explosions.

## Marks and Motorcars

Hot rods and high marks don't go well together.

A short time ago it was pointed out on these pages that the school grades of high school students bore a definite relation to the ownership of automobiles by teenagers.

Since then fresh figures on the subject have been compiled by the Allstate Insurance Companies who took a close look at no less than 20,000 students in some 30 large high schools. They found that the more evenings a student is permitted to use a family car the more likely are his grades to fall.

The better grade students only drove one day a week, or possibly two. But the students who were permitted to drive on week nights had twice the failures of those who were allowed to use the car weekends.

Further among the Grade "A" students, only 67% did some driving, while among the Grade "F" (for failure) students, about 82% did.

—Farm and Ranch Review Nov./60

pressed me as one who is making a sincere effort to get a little fairer income return for farmers.



These people run the U.F.A. Co-op. How many do you know?  
There should be one from your district.

### U.F.A. CO-OP DELEGATES



- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>District A (1)—M. H. Ward, Arrow-wood, Director</b>  | <b>District C (3)—Jack Frey, Acadia Valley, Director</b>  | <b>District E (5)—Ray Wood, Carstairs, Director</b>      | <b>District G (7) George Sayle, Sexsmith, Director</b>  |
| 1. A. H. Anderson, Box 327 Med. Hat                     | 11. G. S. Chudleigh, Bindloss                             | 21. Howard Boles, Three Hills                            | 31. Oscar Gudlaugson, Box 297, Beaverlodge              |
| 2. Miss Molly Coupland, Box 433, Leth.                  | 12. Lorne Proudfoot, Chinook                              | 22. H. M. Thompson, Olds                                 | 32. Paul Schau, Teepee Creek                            |
| 3. Raymond Hart, Claresholm                             | 13. J. Corry (deceased), Hanna                            | 23. Andrew F. Silver, Huxley                             | 33. Gerard Bugeaud, Falher                              |
| 4. P. E. Duby, Rainier                                  | 14. J. H. Poland, Drumheller                              | 24. E. McDonald, Alix                                    | 34. E. F. Iddins, Brownvale                             |
| 5. Walter Risdon, Starthmore                            | 15. J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker                              | 25. Roy Vold, Ponoka                                     | 35. S. D. Simpson, Fairview                             |
| <b>District B(2)—George E. Church, Balzac, Director</b> | <b>District D (4)—G. Elmer Johnson, Chauvin, Director</b> | <b>District F (6)—George MacLachlin, Clyde, Director</b> | <b>Affiliated Co-ops—G. O'Brien, Barrhead, Director</b> |
| 6. Neil A. Mowatt, Parkland                             | 16. Robt. H. Johnson, Amisk                               | 26. John Liss, Sangudo                                   | 1. J. J. Tiffin, Box 965, Lethbridge                    |
| 7. Archie Hogg, High River                              | 17. Gordon M. Dickson, Chauvin                            | 27. J. M. Bentley, R.R. 6, N. Edmonton                   | 2. Gordon Barker, Box 101, Calgary                      |
| 8. M. R. Smith, R.R. 2, Calgary                         | 18. C. A. Pigeon, R.R. 2, Alliance                        | 28. Castle Scott, Vermilion                              | 3. J. A. Wood, Elnora                                   |
| 9. Warren J. Byler, 719 24 Ave. N.W., Calgary           | 19. Albert H. Friend, Rosalind                            | 29. John Lewicky, Spedden                                | 4. Stanley Lapnisky, Andrew                             |
| 10. Harry Dunn, Balzac                                  | 20. John Holmberg, Hay Lakes                              | 30. R. C. Ponting, Westlock                              | 5. J. U. Erickson, Box 1208, Camrose                    |



## THE BUSINESS OF FARMING

Next month discussion meetings will study the following subjects and report their opinions:

January 2 — ON THE FARM — What changes in farming methods will be necessary? Will farm management assistance be essential?

January 9 — IN THE MARKET PLACE — How involved in marketing must farmers become? Will farmers need marketing specialists?

January 16 — A NATIONAL PRICE POLICY — Can Canadian farmers ensure fair prices for their products? What about production controls?

Panel discussions on the above subjects are carried at 8:30 each Monday evening over radio stations CBX, CBXA, Edmonton; CJOC, Lethbridge, and CFBP, Grande Prairie.

ALBERTA FARM RADIO FORUM,  
405 Civic Block,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

I have arranged a meeting of a few neighbours. Please send me enough material for \_\_\_\_\_ families to enjoy the January series on "The Business of Farming." I will forward to you a report of each meeting.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



Public speaking played a big part at the Short Course. Above Gordon Moss, United Grain Growers supervisor of Field Services, records a talk by Victor Davis for later study.



Preparing an agenda for an annual meeting are, left to right: Sam Brown of High River; Mrs. Stella Bigelow, of Falun; Paul Gogolinski, Orion; Marcus Hagel, Beiseker, and Bob Sheets of Hayter.

## A GAME

Here is a game enjoyed by those at the Banff Short Course.

Divide the gathering into groups of 4 to 6 persons each. Put an empty bottle for each group on a table. Provide each group with a box of matches.

Each person takes a turn placing three matches on top of the bottle. Each match to drop off counts against the team. The winning team is the one with the most matches on top of the bottle at the end of a given time. (usually ten minutes)

## CAR INSURANCE

Several papers in Eastern Canada have recently carried accounts of the successful operation of the Alberta Car Pool Insurance. Farm organizations in other provinces are watching the development very closely.

## MAILING LIST . . . .

Each time a mailing goes from F.U. & C.D.C. some letters are returned because someone forgot to advise the F.U.A. office or other member organizations of a change of address, or that a new local secretary had been elected.

Keeping mailing lists up-to-date is very costly. The saving is 100% if someone notifies the office of any change. Otherwise return postage is paid and another letter is necessary to find out what happened in the District.

Our policy is to send copies of letters to the president as well as the secretary of each local. Unfortunately few locals have forwarded their president's name and address.

F.U. & C.D.A.,  
9934 - 106 Street,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

The president of our local organization would like to be placed on the mailing list for F.U. & C.D.A. materials.

His name is \_\_\_\_\_

His address is \_\_\_\_\_

Sent by \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary \_\_\_\_\_



## Rural Leadership Techniques

by Robbin Frazer

From Milkmaid to Secretary is a common metamorphosis often achieved through avenues totally alien to farming. However, Nature's daughter who becomes a cog in industry's frenzied wheel high above noisy, suffocatingly hot concrete canyons, frequently finds the simple life's muted call increasing in insistency. Dame Fortune blessed me when I joined the staff of the Banff School of Fine Arts in its Rocky Mountain wonderland. You would scarcely associate the School with agriculture, but Director Donald Cameron, Innisfail, Alberta, farmer's son whose indomitable spirit has guided the institution's progress, has proved that in those whose hearts are close to the soil is a real affinity for the arts. Many a farmer's son or daughter was amongst the 8,000 attending last year's conferences, meetings, courses and seminars.

October 31st, journeying down Rural Memory Lane, I watched history being made. The Banff School of Fine Arts and Centre for Continuing Education, in conjunction with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, sent its initial live radio broadcast over the coast-to-coast network in CBC's first venture of this magnitude on Farm Radio Forum. Originating from Toronto's Royal York Hotel where 500 delegates to the agricultural Conference eagerly awaited communication with 15 farmers in Kentville, N.S. and 47 members of the 11th Rural Leadership Technique Course at Banff, the Newfoundland to B.C. audience enjoyed a unique experience.

Reports from each centre summarized the group's opinion regarding the next decade of Canadian Farming. Peter Stursburg chaired a Panel Discussion. Information participants were: At Toronto, the city's Gordon Greer and Dr. Dave MacFarlane of Quebec's Macdonald College; at Kentville — Gordon Woodman, Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture, and at Banff, Winnipeg-commentator Ralph Hedlin. Knowlton Nash from Washington stated the influence of the U. S. election would affect American and hence Canadian farm policy and that farmers should take an active interest in drawing up a plan to ensure the stability of future operations.

Jim Graham, of Warner presented the Banff Report which was reflected in



Above, the Alberta section of the National Farm Radio Forum panel with Ralph Hedlin, farm writer from Winnipeg at the microphone. Keeping the show on the road were J. R. McFall, secretary of Alberta Farm Radio Forum Council; (standing) Al Richardson, CBC Farm Commentator; and Bob MaKay, CBC technician of Edmonton.

eastern discussion groups. There was agreement on necessity for farmers adjusting to changing conditions with the answer being "Education" — formal and adult. Feeling was that farm organizations should close ranks and of the need for an international and cosmopolitan outlook in the various fields of agriculture; that legislation must be concerned with agricultural trade and a vigorous marketing policy: that farm credit policy must be reviewed. Question-Period participants were Hans Meyer of Vegreville and Bernard Blom of Gibbons.

For members of the 11th Rural Leadership Technique Short Course the broadcast highlighted a stimulating two-week program arranged by Allen Des Champs, Extension Dept. Agricultural Secretary and course coordinator for the past three years. **Instructor Doug Thornton was radiant.** His concern over the scarcity of trained rural leadership resulted in the Board of Co-op sponsoring his direction of the first course at Sylvan Lake in 1948. Lack of a 1949 course prompted Dr. Donald Cameron, Director of University Extension, to encourage sponsorship of one by leading cooperatives.

Since then over four hundred young community leaders have been selected by field representatives of the following: University of Alberta Extension Dept.; Alberta Wheat Pool; United

Grain Growers Limited; Farmers Union of Alberta; Alberta Women's Institutes and the U.F.A. Co-operative. University acceptance of applications is based on community activity, farm organizational work and leadership training requirements. There have been few alterations since this "techniques course" was established under the direction of Senator Cameron with a small committee consisting of original pioneers instructor Sylvan Hillerud and Doug Thornton, Lt. Col. Eric Cormack, Extension Dept. Asst. Professor and Supervisor of Short Courses and U.F.A. Co-operative Secretary, Eileen Birch.

The enthusiasm with which these 40 delegates (representing an average age of 37 years) entered the programs was contagious. Their joyous Halloween Party exemplified application of recreation techniques. Lectures received rapt attention. Extension Dept. Director Duncan Campbell, stressed leadership's objective is to arouse in each a sense of responsibility towards himself and his fellowman through use of "known techniques" taught in the Course. Sam Cormier stressed the individual responsibility of citizenship. Equally stimulating were other authorities on meeting and program planning, public speaking, recreation, group discussion, human relations, farming, publicity, etc.

Iver Olson of Castor felt the staff had done "a wonderful job" of stressing agriculture's importance in the economy





The Alberta questioners; Gerald Schuler, Hilda; Victor Davis, Swalwell; Bernard Blom, Gibbons; Hans Mayer, Vegreville; Ray Loposhinsky, Star; (standing); and Doug Thornton, Educational Director U.F.A. Co-operative, Calgary.

— of aiding each to see his relationship to the national and international picture. Jim Graham found the greatest significance in the emphasis throughout on the development of individuality and the connection of understanding and self-discipline with citizenship.

Two active community leaders, each mother of five daughters, were anxious to employ new-found techniques. Mrs. Paul Belik of Edgerton was stirred by recreation, program planning and the air of "togetherness". Mrs. Dorothy Gerwie has "the keys" to be a better wife, mother and club leader. Heart-warming was the group's sense of kinship with Senator Cameron "who has come from the farm and has not forgotten the farmer". He, Doug Thornton and others have shown the way. With the evident alertness of this cross-section of young Canadians it appears prospects for the Sixties on the Farm Front are optimistic indeed!



## Programs . . .

"Art of Program Planning"  
 "Women as Citizens in Canada and the World"  
 "The Citizen in a Democracy"

The program convenor for any local organization may obtain a copy of any of the above pamphlets free of charge by writing the Canadian Citizenship Branch, 10138-100A Street, Edmonton.

### PROGRAM IDEA —

An opportunity for a winter meeting has been presented by the Alberta Veterinary Medical Association. They offer a Speakers' Bureau to further acquaint the public with the need for veterinary research facilities and a veterinary college in Western Canada.

The F.U.A. has supported these campaigns in the past. This is a chance to become acquainted with the details.

If your local is interested in having a discussion of the subject with a veterinarian please have your secretary submit the request to Speakers Bureau, In care of F.U. & C.D.A., 9934-106 Street, Edmonton.

## F.U. & C.D.A. Workshops

January 17 & 18—DISTRICT 6 (Place to be announced)

January 19 & 20—DISTRICT 6 (Place to be announced)

January 21—DISTRICT 4 (Newbrook).

January 23-24-25—DISTRICT 3 (Places to be announced)

Co-sponsored with Canadian Citizenship Branch.

January 30—DISTRICT 7 (Wainwright)

January 31—DISTRICT 10 (Innisfail)

February 1—DISTRICT 10 (Beiseker)

February 6—DISTRICT 7 (Vermilion)

February 15 & 16—District 6 (Vegreville)

Workshops are also being planned for District 1, District 2 (Manning), District 4 (Elk Point) for February, 1961.

### FARMERS' UNION & CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASS'N 9934-106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Enclosed is a (cheque, money order) for..... to  
 cover cost of.....copies of ALBERTA SINGS @ 50c each.  
 10% discount on orders of 10 or more.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Organization.....



## F.U. & C.D.A. Workshop Activity

A workshop on "Organized Structure" held in Wetaskiwin (District 9) was enjoyed by all present, according to the evaluation sheets. During the morning small group discussions brought out the principles and objectives of F.U.A. The afternoon session dealt with "Structure of F.U.A." and "F.U. & C.D.A.", ending with discussing "Duties of a F.U.A. member".

A similar workshop was held at Lethbridge on November 7 and at Medicine Hat November 8. The persons present rated highest the sessions using group discussions, and explanation of the structure of F.U.A. and F.U. & C.D.A.

"How to develop better meetings" was the theme at High River on November 7. The session on "Program Planning" was divided into three sections (1) Using an agenda theme, what type of program would you suggest for 6 monthly meetings? (2) How would you make sure it was carried out? The audience participated in small discussion groups.

The first half of the afternoon dealt with meeting techniques, and how to deal with problems arising out of chairmanship, committee work, etc. During the second part a number of techniques for group participation were demonstrated using for subject matter ideas brought out during the morning.

In District 4 a workshop was held in Glendon, November 9 and Smoky Lake, November 10th on "Membership". Again small groups dealing with "Principles and objectives of the F.U.A." proved to be most popular.

In the afternoon information on many aspects of membership was presented, followed by a question period. At Smoky Lake there was time for a "Role Playing" session on canvassing techniques which brought out many problems arising during canvassing.

Most of the District 2 officials participated in a one day workshop November 16 at McLennan. It opened by using small group discussions on F.U. & C.D.A. followed by a session on the "Principles of a Co-operative".

In the afternoon charts were used to present the structure of the Farmers' Union of Alberta and concluded with the "Role of the F.U.A." and the "Duties of a Member".



Discussion groups played an important part at the Banff Short Course. Above, discussing "Leadership" are, left front: Victor Davis, Swalwell; Gordon Carlson, Champion; Gordon Platt, Olds; Mrs. L. L. Smiley, Lavoy; and Jack Litzenberger, Stony Plain.

In District 8 on the same day Ed Nelson participated in a workshop at Daysland on "Citizenship Responsibilities" progressing into the "Structure and Policy of the F.U.A."

"Flip Charts" which combined symbols, color and printed words to outline the F.U.A. structure were the highlight of the District 5 workshop at Wildwood, according to the evaluation report. The other aspect of the program to rate highly was the discussion on the F.U.A. services. Several persons suggested such events should be repeated frequently while one summed up the day "From the educational point of view this was the best meeting I have attended".

Many reports from F.U.A. members express satisfaction from attending the Citizenship Workshops sponsored by the Canadian Citizenship Branch, F.U. & C.D.A. and several other Alberta Organizations.

Evaluation sheets completed by those attending each workshop indicated a keen interest for more information and a desire for more workshops on all aspects of leadership, co-operation, citizenship, and the structure of farm organizations.

Few reports made any reference to the negative side of the events. Those which did mentioned that the hall was not prepared; poor ventilation; the sing-song should have had a pianist; and

## Pierre Berton in Japan

(Continued from the Nov. issue)

### Interview With a Cheap Laborer

Having heard a good deal recently about cheap Japanese labor, I figured I ought to interview a cheap Japanese laborer while I was in Tokyo. So I went out to the industrial satellite town of Kawasaki, where the smokestacks march off to the horizon, to have a talk with someone who makes those cheap tran-

stragglers bothered a couple of meetings. Some suggested more effort was required to let people know about the workshops in time to make arrangements to attend.

The subject for each workshop was selected by the District F.U.A. Board.

Most of the workshops were preceded by a planning meeting of the District Director, sub-Director, officials and staff members. The meetings decided how to best publicize the events; what facilities were necessary such as a hall and meal arrangements; what aspect of the subject should receive most attention; what events would sharpen the interest and provide balance to the program such as a sing-song or a special feature. In some Districts the follow-up to the workshop will be discussed at the next District Board meeting.



sistor radios which have been flooding the Canadian market.

The cheap Japanese laborer, picked at random in the great Toshiba plant turned out to be a girl—17 years old, plump, shy, moon-faced and afflicted (like so many girls) with the giggles. Of the 2,800 employees in this particular factory, 2,000 are young women in their teens. They are farmers' daughters mainly, come to Tokyo to make enough money for a hope chest.

Kyoto Tokiwa, the girl I talked to, was reading a movie magazine in the company dormitory when I interviewed her. She goes to the movies three times a month, she told me, with her boyfriend (the English word has now entered the Japanese language). Her favorite star is Natalie Wood. She likes Hollywood films, prefers the cha-cha and rock and roll to Japanese music, and is an inveterate TV watcher. Her favorite programs are the Lotta Song Album, a sort of Japanese hit parade sponsored by a toothpaste company, and (she said loyally) the Toshiba Theatre program.

Kyoto has been working for Toshiba for 18 months assembling tiny transistors with fingers long accustomed to fine work. (The company sells 10,000 radios annually in Canada alone). She works

42 hours a week and gets 7,500 yen a month, which is less than \$21. It seems a niggardly wage by our standards but, like so much else in Japan, wage figures tend to be deceptive.

Kyoto gets her lunch in the company cafeteria for just 10 cents—a good Japanese lunch consisting of cabbage roll, eggplant, fried fish, cole slaw, rice and tea. All her meals, provided by the company, cost her \$5.50 a month. She shares a room with three other girls in the company apartment block, and pays slightly less than \$1.40 for it. Here are washing machines for her use (Toshiba machines, of course) television sets (Toshiba), a reading room with books and magazines, and a variety of spare-time facilities. Transportation to work, by company bus, is free.

In addition to this, Kyoto gets all her work clothes supplied and free bonuses amounting annually to two and one-half months' extra pay. She is given 10 days of paid vacations, and two overnight holidays a year with all expenses paid to one of the company-owned resorts. After the war Toshiba was almost decimated. Now it is one of the 80 largest companies in the world, quite rich enough to own recreational and dormitory facilities at 72 hot spring and holiday centres.

The company is a sort of corporate father to Kyoto. It not only provides her with all spare-time facilities, from chess to basketball, it also gives her free medical check-ups and makes sure, on pain of dismissal, that she's home before 10 each night.

Moreover, it acts as a secondary school, preparing each girl for a career of marriage. The average length of stay at Toshiba for a female employee is only four years, and Toshiba hastens the process by giving free weekly lessons in choral singing, flower arrangement, the tea ceremony, Japanese doll-making, dressmaking and cookery—all prerequisites for a Japanese bride.

As a result of this, Kyoto has been able to save about one-third of her salary, and could easily save more were she not addicted to sweets and pretty dresses. She has 30,000 yen thriftily tucked away in the post-office savings bank against the day when she will leave the air-conditioned assembly line and be given in marriage as much by the company, it seems, as by her own father.

During 1959, the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada shipped clothing for 45,000 adults, children and infants to Asia and Europe.

## \$103,000.00 IN HARD CASH

will be paid out to Alberta farmers by U.F.A. Co-op before the end of 1960 as a rebate on Farm Supply purchases. This is in addition to the savings made by the farmers at the time of purchase,—savings made possible by the low prices maintained by the Farm Supply Division of U.F.A. Co-op. 700 F.U.A. locals are now participating in the savings in Farm Supplies which can be made through U.F.A. Co-op.

Merchandise is distributed through three Farm Supply Centres, one in Calgary, one in Edmonton and the third in Grande Prairie. The outlet in Grande Prairie was opened in September 1960. The volume of business done in the Farm Supply Division in the year just completed was \$2,843,000.00.

F.U.A. Locals interested in sharing in the savings in Farm Supplies should write to any of the addresses below.

IT PAYS TO BUY FARM SUPPLIES THROUGH

**U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.**

1119 - 1st St. S.E. Calgary

P.O. Box 1056,  
North Edmonton

U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply.  
Grande Prairie



## OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. **A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words** and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Sir:

In the August issue Mr. Ed Nelson summarized the objects of F.U.A. — object (f) is as follows:

"To contribute to a high standard of living for all citizens by promoting the highest production over a long term period, commensurate with sound agricultural practices and available markets."

We seem to be exceeding this production on both counts and that is the root of a lot of the farmer's problems. The benefits of greater co-operative marketing are offset by over-production forcing prices downwards. The farmer is trying to lift himself by his bootstraps.

The Canadian farmer is one of the highest producing and least subsidized farmers in the world. He is simply working against himself. This is a problem not easily attacked at even the provincial or national level, but it has been going on a long time and promises to get no better and it is time we came to grips with it.

As one step in the right direction, I believe we need a subsidized soil conservation or soil bank program.

— H. H. Phillips, Langdon, Alta.

\* \* \*

Dear Editor:

I have just been reading the September issue of the Organized Farmer and wish to state that I fully believe as our president states that if there had been no farm organization there would have been no \$42 million granted to the farmers. Non-members should be made aware of that. There should be no non-members, like there are no non-members in the school teachers organization.

In the Open Forum, Mr. Drezzick says farmers have a common economy interest which is quite true, and all farmers, organized farmers in particular, should buy and sell together as much as possible. That is something I cannot understand. Farmers complain about the price squeeze, and yet neglect to use their own co-ops to escape this squeeze; almost on the same page in the Organized Farmer, Co-op Fire and Casualty Co. at cost on page 4; the co-op story told by the Wheat Pool; save on all your farm supplies told by the U.F.A. Co-op Ltd.; and the C.C.I.L.

Mr. Pritchard mentions 1921, well I was here then. We had lots of enthusiasm, trying to get all the different organizations going and when we got them we forgot to support them. We even had our own political party and elected the best government Alberta has ever had.

This is all gone now and the best thing the farmers can do is to support their own organization and the various co-ops and I really mean support them.

Hardy Wear, Vermilion

\* \* \*

Dear Sir,

May I take space for a short reply to my correspondent in the November issue?

What is meant by organized labor? Labor is people — a great variety of people with a variety of opinions — not some monolithic structure of uniform composition. True, some unions do things we do not like. And why not? They have been reared in a society where self-interest is the only measure of value or standard of conduct. We have no recognized procedure by which the needs of the individual or group can be considered in the light of the needs of the commonwealth. We have no five or ten year plan for orderly development. Our natural resources are ravaged by profiteers and "buccaneers" and unions are engaged in the giddy whirl of the wage-price spiral. Fortunately SOME people in the labor movement recognized the potential dangers of their situation. The building of a higher cost economy cannot go on forever. The recent run on gold from the U.S. dollar may be the first rumblings of a Vesuvius eruption. Only a low cost economy can make the products of industry available to the widest possible circles of consumers. Until that is done we cannot expect harmony either nationally or internationally.

The "hot-house" industries erected in the shelter of the tariff present a special problem. The tariff deprives some people somewhere of access to the resources of the earth on terms of equal opportunity and cannot be justified on moral grounds. The painful penitential road to free trade will have to be trodden sooner or later. The difficult job of explaining this in acceptable terms to an unemployed auto-worker can only be done within the environment of a socially planned economy.

Since labor has decided to organize politically would not the common sense of self-preservation require that farmers also organize politically? Would not that common sense also indicate that we join with other socially minded groups in building a better society. At one time the organized farmers carried on their bannerhead the motto, "Equity for All, Special Privileges to None". It did not say, farmers only. It is time we raised that banner again. Read the Blue Handbook 1960 and consider the political implications of the more important things there requested. Do the farmers union think they can sit piously in their corner and have someone hand them these things on a golden platter?

Of course there is the danger of failure. There always is. But if we believe a thing is right, then we should at least TRY.

Leslie Pritchard  
Wetaskiwin, R.R.2, Alberta

## The "U" in Your Union

Are you the "U" in your union?  
Do you do everything you should do?  
Are you always both helpful and loyal;  
Or do you keep singing the blues?  
Do you like to attend local meetings,  
And advise what you think should be done,  
Or do you stay home with your TV,  
Then gripe how the Union is run?  
Have you really been willing and helpful?  
Do you work hard to get the job done,  
Or have you left work for the others  
While you were out having your fun?  
So get on the ball for your local,  
Pitch in and help it to grow.  
Remember, for every new member,  
A good seed somewhere you must sow.  
You'll surely feel much better for it,  
There's so much in the union to do.  
Don't you ever forget it—no never  
That the "U" in your union is you.

—Anon



## What The United Nations Is Doing for The Status Of Women

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

The struggle for equality between the sexes dates back to the last decades of the 18th century. A first "Declaration of Women's Rights" was presented in 1789 by the French Revolutionists, but it was rejected. It was only about 1848 that organized movements to improve the general status of women began in several countries. As these movements gathered strength, several national and international organizations and congresses were held in different parts of the world. As a result, women's rights to, and status in, work, education, civil and political life gradually improved in many countries. Women won the right to vote first in some states of the United States, then in New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland.

But it was only after the first World War that a definite trend of constitutional reforms gave political rights to women in the United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., Luxemburg, Poland, Germany, the Netherlands and other nations.

Some years before the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, several official international conferences dealt with some specific problems affecting women. They were not directly concerned with the status of women as such, and did not attempt to promote the principle of equality. For instance, in 1902, conventions dealt with conflicts of laws concerning marriage, divorce and the guardianship of minors. 1904 and 1910 conventions dealt with the suppression of traffic in women and children. But in 1920 the Convent of the League of Nations took a definite step forward. The Convent opened the Secretariat to Women and included articles calling for humane working conditions for all, irrespective of sex or age.

Throughout its history, the International Labor Organizations has often examined the status of women, but only in its relation to conditions of Labour.

Women did play an important part in the League of Nations, but the principle of equality of sexes found only a limited application. Only eight countries ever sent women as full delegates. In the Secretariat, only three women ever held positions as heads of services or chiefs of sections. In 1931 the League Assembly asked its member governments to examine the question of the nationality rights of women after mar-

riage and submit their observation on this subject. But the entire question of the status of women in all its aspects was not considered by the League until 1935. That year replies were received from 38 states. In addition valuable documentation was furnished by eight international women's organizations. This report gave data on equality of rights, on the right to elect, and be elected to, local bodies and national parliaments, on the right choice of domicile, to guardianship of children, to work, and to administration of property income and earnings. While its research was incomplete, the report had important effects. It revealed widely differing estimates of women's status in society, and proved that the desire to grant equality varied greatly from country to country.

On September 31, 1937 the assembly of the League of Nations resolved to publish a general study, giving detailed information on the status of women in the various countries of the world as established by national laws and their application, this survey was to be made by a small committee of "Qualified Scientific Institutes". The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome took charge of the part concerning private law. The Paris International Institute of Public Law undertook the survey on public law, and the International Office for the Unification of Penal Law took charge of the part dealing with criminal law. This Committee of experts held three sessions but their work was interrupted by the war and only the part dealing with private law was completed.

The result of all these international efforts was the Charter of the United Nations. A proposal put forward by Dr. Bertha Lutz of Brazil resulted in a committee being formed to advise the Commission on Human Rights, on matters relating to the status of women. Nine outstanding women were on this committee they were from Denmark, Lebanon, Dominican Republic, Poland, France, India and China. The first recommendation from this committee was that freedom and equality are essential to human development and whereas woman is as much a human as a man, she is therefore entitled to share them with him.

In the field of marriage, the Commission sought for freedom of choice, dignity of the wife, monogamy, and equal right to dissolution of marriage, equal guardianship of their own children, and the right to retain their own nationality. Children should have the right to choose either parents nationality on reaching

maturity. Women, whether single or married, should have equal rights to enter into contracts, and to acquire and dispose of inherited property. Also that women should have equal rights with man in regard to labour, wages, holidays etc. Educational aims were to be free with full and compulsory education, equal opportunity in all specialized fields and the right to enjoy scientific discoveries applied to human growth and development.

To achieve these aims, the Commission proposed that world public opinion be aroused to the need of raising the status of women as one means of promoting both human rights and peace. Since all member states have pledged their adherence to the Charter, are expected to give full support. The Commission also expressed its desire to aid member states in their implementation of the equal rights program. An important subject discussed by the Commission, and one I think which is long over due, was the question of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers. In this field the International Labour Organizations have a special responsibility and the recommendation to the Labour organizations was that particular attention to be paid to four special points: (1) The principle of rate for the job rather than rate based on sex (2) Equality with men in technical training and guidance. (3) Access to the jobs and promotion procedures. (4) Abolition of legal or customary restrictions on the pay of women workers, and the provision of measures to lighten the tasks arising from a woman's responsibility in the home. The Commission has also asked that a questionnaire pertinent to the question of property rights for married women be circulated which will help to provide the necessary information for it to take action to eliminate discriminatory laws and practices regarding the property rights of married women.

The section on the status of women has investigated the possibility of acting as a clearing centre for women's organizations the world over. The primary purpose of such a centre would be to assist the education of women voters in countries where they have recently been given the right to vote and to influence public opinion as a means to obtain it in those countries in which it has not yet been granted.

Such is the still distant but achievable goal of the United Nations to give women the world over full equality of status and such is the machinery developed to carry out the aims of the Charter in this field.





Junior F.U.A. President, Alex F. McCalla, right, chats with Hovey Reese, of Milk River and Ken Edgerton, of Beaverlodge, who represented distant points at the Banff Short Course.

## Junior President's Report

This month I want to report to you on a visit to the Montana Farmers' Union Convention, and especially to the M.F.U. Youth Camp, located forty miles from Great Falls in the Highwood Mountains.

Mr. Nelson, Dean Lien and myself went to the Montana Farmers' Union Convention sat in on one and one half days proceedings and also had an opportunity to visit their Junior Camp. In all our efforts for a Junior Camp in Alberta, we have been very prone to say that the Montana Farmers' Union usage of the camp idea has been very successful in contributing to their very successful youth program. This has been done from reading the literature and from other correspondence that has taken place between Alberta and Montana. There was some hesitation on my behalf as well as others, in carrying on this type of a campaign without having actually seen the physical assets of the camp, which Montana has used. Having viewed the camp itself and having seen the products of the campaign and youth program that the Farmers' Union in Montana have carried on, we are only conservative in suggesting that this is a very valuable and worthwhile attribute of their overall youth program.

The M.F.U. has been carrying on a camp program for over 25 years beginning with local camps and expanding into county camps. They have placed major emphasis on the organization and training of youth in the leadership roles in their rural community over this entire period. It was most

gratifying to see in the convention, that a great proportion of the people who were actively and willingly taking part in the activities, were younger people, the majority of whom had graduated up through the youth program, which this organization carried on.

This youth program begins at the age of 6, and follows the young person through until they are 18 or 19 when they graduate to the senior organization. This type of youth activity has been valuable in creating an interest and desire in young people to take a part in their organization, and their various affiliated co-operative organizations, which contribute to the success of Montanas educational projects. It was after 22 years of this type of local and country camping that a final permanent camp site was purchased by the Montana Farmers' Union for the purpose of a State Camp. This is located in the Highwoods Mountains, some 40 miles east of Great Falls. The area consists of some 240 acres and had on it, when the site was purchased outright at the price of \$30,000 three buildings which could be converted for successful camp usage. The first of these was a mansion, or a large cabin which has served as a central headquarters, in for the camp, providing kitchen space, lounge facilities and staff quarters, in addition there was a summer house, which has been converted into a girls dormitory, which is located some 1/2 of a mile away from the remainder of the camp buildings. The third building was rather large horse barn, along a stream which has been converted into a boys dormitory. Thus in the initial purchase the camp could be put into operation immediately upon purchase. It has now operated for 3 years. One

additional building, a 40 x 80 recreation Hall has been added since the camp was purchased in 1957. I would not say that the area is quite so beautiful or picturesque — or at least it is not the same type of scenery as we have in the Rocky Mountains at Gold Eye Lake. However the segregation of the camp from the surrounding areas is similar to ours, and I think that overall, the ideas behind the usage of this area and the proposed building projects that Montana has coming up for the coming years shows remarkable similarity to what is planned for our camp. We will have the advantage, if and when we get the camp completed, of having buildings designed specifically for the purpose of providing a camping program, where Montana has had to convert private dwellings and private housings facilities. We will also have the advantage of having newer and probably more durable buildings than the majority that are situated at the Montana site. But these are the physical assets, the thing that impressed me most and I think the others who visited the camp, was that here in a physical area, could so much be done in youth training and youth work for the farm young people in that state. It is quite evident that Alberta has a long way to go in developing a camp program of similar scope and size to that of the Montana Farmers Union. However, it is gratifying to note that the physical plant of their camp and the physical plant of ours are very similar and we hope can contribute a similar quality in young people coming up at Gold Eye Lake that are being produced by the Montana Farmers Union system.

## SOME STARTLING FACTS ON FARM RETURNS

Did you know that:

It costs more to launder a cotton shirt one time than the farmer gets for all the cotton in the shirt?

The cellophane bag containing carrots cost three times as much as the producer gets for the carrots in the bag?

The label on a can of tomatoes costs more than the farmer got for the tomatoes in the can?

The man who unloads a carload of produce in New York City collects more money for his work than the farmer who produced it—and all he had invested was a union card?

These startling facts were reported in the September issue of Farm Journal.



## DISTRICT 8 WORKSHOP

District 8 held a Workshop on Citizenship in Daysland on November 16.

Following registration at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. Hallum, FWUA district director, opened the workshop with introductory remarks as to the purpose of the program.

Mr. Ed Nelson, F.U.A. president then outlined his ideas as to the responsibility and duties of a good citizen. The meeting was then broken up into discussion groups. Mr. Ivor Olson, Wheat Pool fieldman, prepared questions for group discussions.

These discussions lasted until noon, when the meeting adjourned for lunch. At 1:15 members re-assembled for a brief sing-song, after which the groups reported on their discussion, and Mr. Olson evaluated the morning's work.

Mr. Hansel, F.U.A. director, spoke on the F.U.A., pointing out the benefits to be derived by those who supported it. He explained that the organization worked at different levels to obtain these benefits, locally, provincially and federally.

Mr. Henry Young spoke on Farm Radio Forum, pointing out that this is a very fundamental type of activity, in which all present can actually participate in the discussion.

After further discussion Mr. Nelson gave an evaluation of the day's program. It was the opinion of the group that the program was well worthwhile.

## F.U. & C.D.A. Workshop At McLennan Nov. 16

On Wednesday November the 16th a workshop on "Organizational Structure" was sponsored by the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association. It was held in the Elks hall in McLennan, beginning at nine thirty with only eleven in attendance.

Mr. Campbell, fieldman for the Alberta Wheat Pool and Mrs. Taylor a member of the Farmers' Union Executive were guest speakers. Mr. Hibbard of Nampa and Director of the F.U.A. in District Two, was the chairman.

Mr. Campbell discussed co-operatives. He used a flannel graph, a quiz and buzz session in his presentation. A spirited discussion followed on such topics as "Responsibilities of a Member" and "Does a Co-op Make Money". Mr.



Milo Fleming, Alberta Wheat Pool Fieldman, Vermilion, right, makes a point with Ray Loposhinsky, Star, (standing), and Doug Thornton, Educational Director U.F.A. Co-operative, Calgary.

Campbell suggested that we invite representatives of the different co-operatives to our meetings to elaborate on organizational structure within the individual co-ops.

Charts, drawn up and presented by Mrs. Taylor, very quickly and effectively showed the organizational structure of the FUA and FU & CDA, and the part played in these organizations by the co-operatives. Headings on these charts were "The Most Important People", "Symbols", "The local", "Sub-District Organization", "Provincial Board", "FU & CDA", "This is the Most Important Chain". Buzz groups were used to bring out the services of the FUA and the role of the FUA. The evaluation

sheets showed that the workshop rated from good to very good.

—Ruth Wilson  
(Director FWUA Dist. 2)

Co-operation is an industrial scheme for delivering the public from the conspiracy of capitalists, traders or manufacturers who would make the laborer work for the least and the consumer pay the utmost for whatever he needs of money, machines or merchandise. Co-operation effects this deliverance by taking the workman and the customer into partnership in every form of business it devises.

—George J. Holyoake.

## MEMBERSHIP RECORD

District	Men	Women	F.W.U.A.	Assoc.	Jrs.	Total
District 1	1532	744	401	3	567	3247
District 2	1580	704	393	1	631	3309
District 3	1198	649	234	14	496	2591
District 4	1473	1052	64	—	778	3367
District 5	1216	707	273	4	541	2741
District 6	2011	886	653	16	633	4199
District 7	2075	1158	428	12	634	4307
District 8	1478	976	205	4	569	3232
District 9	1980	1110	414	22	648	4174
District 10	2866	1072	1064	19	842	5863
District 11	1394	714	301	17	407	2833
District 12	1745	733	707	33	613	3831
District 13	861	424	223	6	299	1813
District 14	1378	749	181	8	362	2678
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,787</b>	<b>11,678</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>48,185</b>



## 200 Attend F.U.A. Dinner

The annual FUA District 10 Dinner was held in Calgary at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, on Wednesday November 2nd at 6:30 p.m.

The Dinner, again deemed successful, was attended by 263 people representing 57 Locals in the District. A delicious meal, excellently prepared, was served by members of the Food Service Department where 23 students are registered in the Food Service Training Course.

The banquet hall had been artistically decorated, by the Art Class, with blossoming cherry trees and gorgeous bouquets of Mums, Chrysanthemums, and Carnations.

The occasion was ably chaired by Mr. Leonard Hilton, Director for District 10, and proved a highlight in entertainment and promotion of good will.

Following the dinner we were entertained by the "Saddle Sore Four", members of the Society of Entertainment for Barbershop Singing, with such numbers as — Wagon Wheels, The Tiger Rag, and The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

In behalf of the District 10 Board, Mrs. R. Banta, FWUA Director for District 10, cordially welcomed the members and the guests from Radio, Tele-

## IMPORTANT CARD

by Edgar A. Guest

A license to drive isn't merely a card,  
Which those who possess one should  
lightly regard,

vision, Press and Municipal Districts.

Mr. Ernest Wood, Principal of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, extended a warm welcome on behalf of the school and spoke briefly on interesting activities now a part of the Institute.

Speakers for the evening were:

Mr. Grant MacEwan — popular after dinner speaker, historian and story writer

Mr. Ed Nelson — President of FUA  
Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite — President of FWUA

Mr. George Doupe — Jr. FUA Vice-President.

Also on the Programme were:

George Brown of CFAC — Baritone and popular M.C.

Jack Taylor — Banjoist, Guitarist and Tap Dancer

The Robertson Sisters — Novelty Dancers

Jac Friedenberg — Presiding at the Piano.

— Paulina Jasman  
sec. FUA Dist. 10

It's more than a record of color of eyes,  
Birth date and weight and the measure  
of size;

It's small, but the moment you sign it  
you say,

The rules of the road, you are pledged  
to obey.

A license to drive will be taken from  
fools

Who risk life and limb by not heeding  
the rules;

It's more than those credit cards  
frequently flashed

Which show, by hotels, that you cheques  
will be cashed;

You need only money such favors to  
gain,

But a license to drive offers proof you  
are sane.

A license to drive should be carried with  
pride,

For you'd be ashamed were such favor  
denied.

It's the first thing the officer asks you  
to show,

And without it no motorist ever should  
go.

It's the simplest device that one could  
contrive

As a symbol that you can be trusted to  
drive.

# ANNUAL MEETING

## ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION

*Tuesday and Wednesday, January 24-25, 1961*



at the  
JUBILEE AUDITORIUM

Edmonton,  
Alberta



Co-operative Associations

Elect your delegates to this annual meeting now.

CO-OPERATIVE MEETING

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION



## F.W.U.A. President Reports

The presidential election in the U.S. is over and a new President, Senator Jack Kennedy takes over the Government reins in January. Here is a wealthy man, a multi-millionaire, who has a father with four million dollars saved up for his old age. Various reporters have indicated that Canada can look forward to rough sailing under Kennedy. Be that as it may, the road is quite clear that Canada should not be so dependent on the U.S. as we have been in the past. But maybe as Mr. Alf Gleave says, "now instead of standing passively on the sideline and watching the rest of the world consolidating itself into free trade blocs, we should go along with Britain and Western Europe," such a move on the part of Canada might arouse more interest in the establishment of an Atlantic trading area which would comprise Canada, the U.S. and the Western European countries. Such a combination would present a gigantic economic force, strong enough to resist Russian domination of world trade which is becoming a very real threat.

Women's organizations spring up from time to time. I think this is because women are desirous of doing good, and organizations tend to spread the theories, leaving channels open to direct action. Now we have a new National women's organization called the "Voice of Women". Last May, following the summit collapse, Lotta Dempsey, a reporter for the Toronto Star called on women to organize. Mrs. Dempsey was asked to discuss her ideas with Rabbi Abraham Feinberg, Chairman of the Toronto Committee for Disarmament, Mrs. Helen Tucker, President of UNICEF in Canada and Josephine Davis, a successful champion of refugee relief. By July 28 the Voice of Women was officially organized. Its first act was to send a delegation to Ottawa to find out if associating with "Peace" labeled VOW as communist. External Affairs Minister Green said "No". They consulted with leaders of political groups and Prime Minister Diefenbaker has spoken to the group twice. Honorary sponsors of the VOW are Mrs. Hazen Argue, Senator Muriel Fergusson, Mrs. Egmont Frankel, Senator Nancy Hodges, Senator Elsie Innan, Senator Olive Irvine, Senator Marianna Jodin, Mrs. Lester B. Pearson and Mrs. Harry S. Quart, Mrs. W. D. Tucker is president and Mrs. G. N. Swanson is secretary.

The purpose of the organization is to arouse Canadian public opinion against any effort to equip Canadian forces with nuclear weapons. The spread of nuclear weapons statistically increases the chances of a nuclear war. If the world is to have peace, those who feel strongly enough about it must speak with as much determination as those who seek to promote armaments and war. The cause of peace may well be lost simply by doing nothing. Only those who stand to gain something out of war are constantly rattling the sabre. The "Voice of Women" urges all women to stand together at this dark moment of history, and assert with one voice, "there shall be no war." For further information contact Mrs. R. G. Powers, 10611 - 85 Avenue, Edmonton President of the Alberta section.

Otto Preminger, Vienna born movie producer had some startling words to say the other day on **Principles** and **Money**. He says censorship has no place in a democracy — and if you believe in the principle of democracy and fail to stand up and fight for those principles then your rights deteriorate. In the matter of money he says he will not be driven to make more money to leave to his children, because this will not secure their future and to look on money as a final end is wrong.

In our farm organizations we too have a matter of principle. The principle of equal rights to achieve a parity of income for our labour and investments and when we as farmers fail to stand up and fight for those principles, then our rights deteriorate. Again I want to urge our farm women to become active members in the F.W.U.A. We have principles at stake and only as an organized group can we do something about them. Hope to see you at the Convention!

## F.W.U.A. HILITES

The Wild Rose FWUA (Sunnynook) held their annual flower show in September and the lucky winners were Mrs. Heyler and Frances Solberg.

The West Wind FWUA (Pincher Creek) have decided to hold a pot luck dinner on December 13th as their Xmas party. The ladies are thinking of joining the M.S.I. as a group. Good Idea Ladies.

The Westlock FWUA (Westlock) may be having a little trouble with atten-

dance record but if they continue to find their meetings as enjoyable as their September meeting, they will never have to worry about future meetings. The attendance will jump to great heights. Even busy women like to have fun. It helps them relax.

\* \* \*

The Pelican FWUA (Edgerton) heard a very interesting talk and saw pictures describing the type of work Mrs. Jean Teskow does. The position of laboratory technician is important and constructive as well as interesting.

\* \* \*

The Pollockville FWUA (Pollockville) held their annual elections with the following results —  
President — Mrs. Molly Keyti  
Sec. Treasurer — Mrs. Nancy Deefeldt  
Vice-President — Mrs. Alice Andrews  
Safety Convener — Leona Christianson  
News Correspondent —

Carol Christianson

\* \* \*

The East Longview FWUA (High River) heard an interesting talk given by Mr. Walter Coombs, Social Worker from the Ponoka Mental Hospital at their September meeting. It is very good to hear that more and more women are taking an interest in our mental health patients, and their future well-being.

\* \* \*

The Freedom-Naples FWUA (Freedom) welcomed the arrival of a baby girl to Mrs. Alva Smith by giving the mother a cup and saucer. Congratulations Mrs. Smith.

\* \* \*

The Gleichen FWUA (Gleichen) heard from three ladies on Alcoholics Anonymous at their September meeting.

\* \* \*

The Jenny Lind FWUA (Scandia) have sent vegetables to the Crippled Children's Hospital. They also heard an interesting talk from Mr. Lomas of the CNIB. The Ladies have decided to make a Christmas cake and raffle it off. Good Luck.

\* \* \*

The Sydenham-Gerald FWUA (Wainwright) heard a very interesting talk from their district home economist Nancy Hooper on handicraft and bazaar ideas.

\* \* \*

The Fleet FWUA (Fleet) have chosen Mrs. Ray Davey as their delegate at the FUA convention in December. Mrs. John Annith won handicraft donated by Mrs. Ed English at a contest they held.



## F.W.U.A. Convener's Report

(Continued from Oct. Issue)

### ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES—

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been allocated to restore and mark historical sites.

We have an accelerated program of picnic and campsite developments aside from our provincial parks. Since 1940 the value of tourist spending has increased from 3 million to 62 million. We have Library grants, Cultural classes in Art, Music, and Drama and of course the Golden Jubilee Auditoriums in Calgary and Edmonton.

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS—

Under this category come jails and such institutions as Bowden. The ultimate aim of course is the reform and rehabilitation of the offender. Alex Edmison, a member of the National Parole Board, who is touring institutions and John Howard Societies in Western Canada, was very much impressed with the Bowden institution. He said it was obvious that there is a superior type of men there training the inmates in various fields of work for which they can receive credit from the Alberta Apprenticeship Board, giving them a better opportunity for employment. Our government pays the staff of this institution top salaries. He says "If all the institutions were as well equipped and as well staffed as the Bowden Institution the problems of the National Parole Board would be much fewer.

### HIGHWAYS—

Alberta has more than 2700 miles of paved highways.

### OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACTS

There are at the present time 46 Alberta Acts of particular significance to women; among these are such as—The Family Relief Act, The Dower Act, The Married Women's Act, and the New Estate Tax Act which has taken the place of the Dominion Succession Duty Act.

The New Estate Tax Act became effective in January of 1959 and differs radically from succession duties in this way. It is a graduated tax imposed solely on the value of an estate regardless of how the estate is divided among the beneficiaries, their relationship to the deceased or whether it is distributed outright or through a trust. A single table of rates now replaces the five

schedules of the Dominion Succession Duty Act which was an inheritance tax imposed on successions to beneficiaries who were required to pay the duty on several factors—the size of the whole estate, the size of the legacy and the blood relationship or otherwise of the beneficiary of the testator.

In addition to introducing a radical change in the principle of taxation the Estate Tax Act made many changes. Some of the most important ones are:

1. The new Act imposes a flat rate of 15% on property in Canada payable on the death of a person domiciled outside Canada.

2. Real Estate situated outside Canada is for the first time included in taxable property.

3. Life Insurance is treated in a new way. A wife, for example, taking out a policy on her husband's life may pay the premiums with gifts from the husband, but so long as she owns the policy it will not be taxable in the husband's estate.

4. Joint Property is also treated on the above principle. Where a house is held in joint ownership by a man and his wife, it is only taxed in either's estate to 50% of its value, no matter which of them paid the purchase price.

### THE NEW DEDUCTIONS—

The deductions from the aggregate net value before tax is imposed are more generous than those granted under the Dominion Succession Duty Act. They are allowed where certain persons survive the deceased whether these persons receive anything from the estate or not.

1. \$60,000 for a widow plus \$10,000 for each surviving child under 21 or a dependent from infirmity over 21.

2. \$40,000 from any estate not entitled to the allowance of \$60,000.

3. \$15,000 for each surviving child under 21 where no husband or wife



Answering the questionnaires, left to right: Ken Edgerton, Beaverlodge; Mrs. Don Redman, Edgerton; Mrs. Jim Hale, Marwayne; Eugene Elm, Hardisty; and Jim Graham, Warner.

survives or if dependent from infirmity over 21.

### CASH ADVANCES TO A FAMILY—

Where a bereaved family requires a cash advance for living expenses, until the estate can be distributed, the new Act empowers life insurance companies to pay them up to a total of \$11,500 against policies or annuity contracts and also empowers banks, trust companies and savings institutions to pay up to a total of \$1,500 against an account.

### SAVING UNDER A TRUST WILL—

There are two ways in which an estate can be bequeathed to wife and children:

1. By the husband outright to the wife; then by the wife outright to the children. Under this method estate tax is payable on each transfer or twice on the same assets.

2. By the husband in trust with a life interest to the wife and on her death to the children.

Estate tax is only payable once no matter how an estate is distributed, so that by using a trust as against an outright distribution, the tax liability of your estate may be approximately cut in half.

**GREETINGS**

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM: CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE CO. — HOME OFFICE: REGINA



## Canadian Visits Collective Farm

(During the past summer Prof. L. H. Shebeski, Head, Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba, spent two months in the Soviet Union and another month in Western Europe. His trip was sponsored by the National Research Council of Canada.)

by Prof H. L. Shebeski

Late last June I spent a day at a collective farm in the Krasnagor district near Moscow. My interpreter and I arrived at the farm about 9:30 in the morning and met the chairman at an old farm house which was being used as administrative headquarters. While sampling freshly picked strawberries we were told about the organization of the collective. Later we were taken on an extensive tour during which we examined forage, cereal, vegetable and fruit crops and also saw something of their livestock enterprises.

The farm (named "After the Will of Lenin") covers 4860 acres of which approximately half is cultivated. Scattered throughout the farm area are eight villages where the 350 farm families live. The collective is administered by a board of 13 people elected every two years by all workers over 17 years of age. The board consists of a chairman, vice-chairman (the only two exempt from physical labor) and several brigadeers and specialists. Much of the work is handled by brigades of workers.

The brigadeer or head of a brigade, organizes the labor, keeps track of working, allots holiday time, and must work himself or herself as the case may be. The chairman told me that they prefer women brigadeers because usually they prove to be more conscientious. The brigadeer is responsible to the board for his part of the program and must take advice of specialists if they are available.

### Regular Working Hours

Regular working hours are from eight to 12 in the morning and from two to six in the afternoon except for the people who work with livestock where odd hours are necessary. They try in all instances to maintain an eight hour working day. Every worker gets one day off each week and is entitled to annual holidays with pay. The board members and specialists are entitled to four weeks, and the rank and file worker two weeks holiday with pay each year.

It is the duty of the board to plan the year's operations to give maximum profit to the members of the collective.

The chairman was quite proud that their profit last year was 7,300,000 rubles (\$730,000 at the tourist rate of exchange). I was surprised to hear him use the word profit—which I think meant total cash income. On the basis of last year's income each worker received 13 rubles, 6.6 pounds of potatoes, 8.8 pounds of vegetables and one pint of milk per working day.

### Dairying Main Enterprise

Dairying was the main farm enterprise. Although the cows looked like Holsteins, the breed was called Holmogorskaya. The 750 animals were divided amongst several villages. The average milk yield last year was 9720 pounds per cow. The milking herd was confined except for exercise—the forage being brought to them.

In order to get maximum high quality forage for the dairy herd, the following program was being followed. Seventy-five to 100 acres were planted each fall to winter wheat or fall rye to provide early spring forage. During the summer months, perennial grasses and legumes on 650 acres supplied necessary forage and pasture. Another 250 acres were planted to annual crops like oats and vetch for late fall forage. About 250 acres of corn were also planted for silage and about 375 acres of winter wheat and spring oats provided feed grain.

### Secondary Farm Income

Secondary animal enterprises included hogs, silver fox and poultry. The annual turnover of hogs was about 1000 bacon type usually sold at about seven months of age. They maintained 60 brood sows and also used about 90 one-time sows. They had 153 silver foxes, 73 horses, about 10,000 ducks and 3000 chickens. Since silver fox fur had gone out of fashion, they were planning on eliminating this non-profitable sideline.

Horticultural crops were also very important on this farm. In order to get an early start with the less hardy vegetables they were using more than 6000 hotbeds and 1100 cold frames. They were proud of the fact that they were able to supply fresh vegetables in quantity earlier than most other collectives and as a result obtain premium prices.

### Large Garden Observed

One hundred and twelve acres were in gardens and orchards. I walked through 20 acres of strawberries at the peak of the season and can testify to large yields and excellent quality.

The farm was equipped with 19 tractors, and two silage harvesters, three

## The Income Tax Act

### SECTION 44 — (RETURNS)

"A return of the income for each taxation year, in the case of a corporation, and for each taxation year for which a tax is payable in the case of an individual shall without notice or demand therefore, be filed with the Minister in prescribed form and containing prescribed information."

\* \* \*

Penalties are provided for late filing, incomplete information and failure to file returns.

Whether or not a person is liable for tax every person must file a return of the income for the year if he received a demand for a return from the Minister by registered letter.

It is desirable for a farmer to file returns every year whether he is taxable or not because continuous filing provides a continuous record of his business in the income tax office. Moreover, certain advantages obtainable under the Act, such as averaging, are dependent on previous filing of returns. Penalties may be avoided in circumstances where the fact that the taxpayer was liable to file returns was not revealed until some time after the period for filing has ended. Losses of some year may be carried back and/or forward to relieve taxation in other years.

The basic exemption for all individual taxpayers is \$1000.00.

For taxpayers who are entitled to claim married status the exemption is \$2000.00.

If the taxpayer is sixty-five years of age or over he may claim an additional \$500.00 exemption.

Dependents exemption for:—

(a) Wholly dependent children qualifying for family allowance — \$250.00

(b) Wholly dependent children not qualifying for family allowance and under 21 years of age — \$500.00

(c) Wholly dependent children over 21 years of age if in full-time attendance at school or university or if men-

grain combines and 31 trucks. A few years ago the tractors belonged to the state but more recently the collectives were permitted to purchase their own tractors and this has provided them with greater freedom of use.

My general impression was that this particular collective was very well organized. The crops were clean and appeared to be very productive. Since the profit of each individual worker is based on total production an incentive is naturally provided.



tally or physically infirm — \$500.00

(d) Exemptions may be claimed for support of brothers, sisters, parents or grandparents in varying amounts and conditions.

A wife may earn up to \$250. a year through her own efforts but any amount over \$250. would reduce her husband's exemptions but the exemption is not entirely lost until the spouse's earnings \$1250.00.

An otherwise wholly dependent person may have other income up to a maximum of \$950.00

A widow or widower is entitled to claim married status if he or she has (a) wholly dependent child under 21 years of age; (b) wholly dependent child over 21 at school or mentally or physically incapable of earning a living. An unmarried person who maintains a self contained domestic establishment in which he supports a dependent person related to him by blood, marriage or adoption, may claim married status.

Farmers are allowed Capital Cost Allowance of one quarter the cost of the farm home and a reasonable portion of the cost of light, power and telephone.

For 1957 and subsequent years the cost of installing utilities on the farm may be written off as an expense if the installation remains the property of the utility company.

Reserve dividends from producer co-operatives must be included in income.

Amounts received from oil and gas companies designated as annual rental or annual allowance for severance and inconvenience must be included in income. Amounts referred to as compensation for permanent damage, compulsory taking and genral disturbance, usually a lump sum paid one, are considered to be capital receipts and not taxable.

Farmers' Union dues and subscription to Organized Farmer are allowable deductions from farmer's income. Receipts must be kept available.

Retired farmers who receive returns from their farms as a share of the crop may "average" their income.

Farmers who are now considering ceasing operations should investigate the provisions of Section 85E as well as the Section on "Averaging" to determine what tax relief is provided in these cases.

Two thirds of your income tax is due on December 31st and the balance is payable on April 30th.

A taxpayer may give any number of gifts to separate individuals of \$1000.00 or less and \$4000.00 to one other person without having to pay Gift tax.



Listening to Senator Cameron tell about his luncheon meeting with Nikita Khrushchev, left to right: Hovey Reese, Milk River; Harold Boyce, Erskine; Allan Bevington, Gibbons; Mrs. D. Wilson, Vermilion, and Arno Ginther, Fort Saskatchewan.

A once in a life time gift of \$10,000. may be given to a spouse or child under certain conditions without paying Gift Tax.

Farmers may average their income over a five year period if returns have been filed on time. Failure to file on time in any one or two years may not not cancel this privilege, in such cases consult F.U.A. Income Tax Service.

Any further information may be obtained through your office.

## FARM FIGURES

Western Candian farmers have often felt a bit envious of their fellow-farmers in the U.S.A. We hear of their farm price for wheat, much higher than our own, no limit on their farm sales of grain, and other favorable price marketing conditions.

It seems however, that all is not rosy on the farm front in the U.S. The Washington News Letter of Nov. 4 gives the following figures:—

- Net farm income per farm has fallen 20% since 1951, from \$3,173 to \$2,640.

- Total net income has fallen from \$16.3 billions in 1951 to \$12.1 billion in mid-1960, a drop of 26%.

- Farm expenses have increased 19% from \$22.2 billion to \$26.5 billion in 1960.

- Interest paid by farmers per acre has risen from 98 (government index figure to 213%—more than doubled.

- Farm debt has increased from \$14 billion in 1951 to \$20.8 bilion in 1960, an increase of one-third.

- The farmers' share of the food dollar has fallen from 47% in 1951 to 39% in 1960, a drop of 17%.

- The number of farms in the U.S. has decreased by one million, from 5.5 million in 1951 to 4.5 million in 1960.

## Business Data

Here is how business has fared since 1951:

- Total personal income from interest has increased \$11.2 billion in 1951 to \$27.4 billion in 1960, a whoppng 144%

- Dividends received by corporation stockholders has increased 55% from 1951 to 1960, from \$9 billion to \$14 billion.

- Business and professional income has increased from \$26 billion in 1951 to \$36.2 billion in 1960, up 39%.

- Total income from rents is up 33%, from \$9.4 billion in 1951 to \$12.5 billion in 1960.

- Total personal income has increased 58%, from \$256.7 billion to \$407.6 billion.

- The cost of living index rose to 126.8% in September of 1960, an all-time high and an increase of 13.7% since 1952.

- The government's official index of retail food prices has risen from 114.2 in 1952 to 120.6 in July of 1960, an increase of 6%.



## District 12 F.U.A. Meeting

(The Nanton News)

The FUA membership banquet planned by the executive of district 12 was held on November 1 at the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge. Registrations were handled by Brian Sommerville of Alberta Wheat Pool and Mrs. Huddleston. Rev. J. McKelvie said grace.

Sandy McCallum as MC added some humor to the evening. He introduced George Loree of Parkland, director of district 12 FUA who, in turn, introduced the guests for the evening and FUA officials. Lastly presenting his wife, he admitted it was their 19th wedding anniversary.

Flittons from Champion, Ray, Linda Gay and Gary, known nationally for their TV appearances, played the musical selections "Deed I Do" and "Pickin' the Strings." Later, Linda Gay and Gary presented two dances accompanied by their father on the electronic guitar.

C. Versluys introduced the guest speaker, G. Ryder Davis of Fort Macleod who spoke of the early days in Alberta.

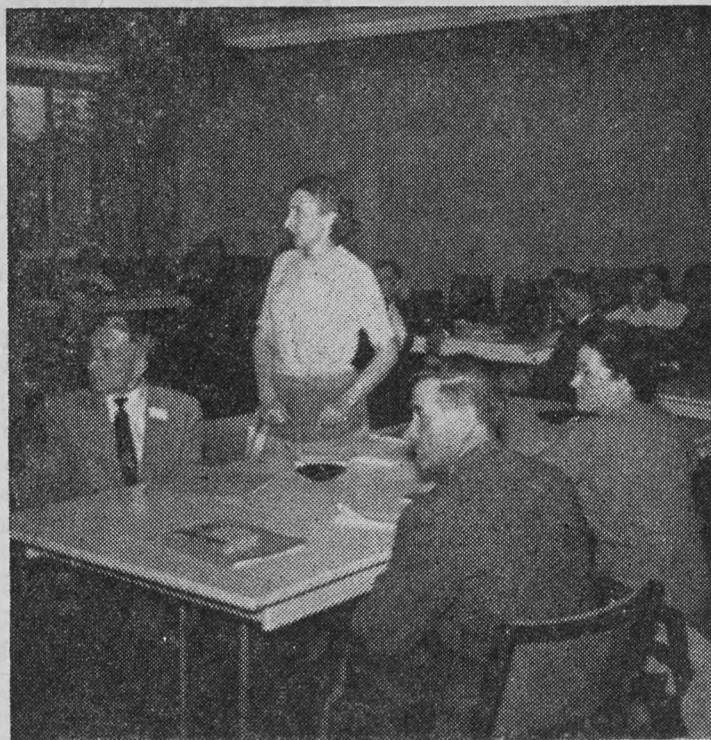
FUA president Ed Nelson, introduced by Dean Lien, director district 14, said he believed these district dinners were an ideal way to keep up interest in the organization. He also referred to some of the discussions taking place at the leadership techniques course presently taking place at the Banff School of Fine Arts.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite of Red Deer, FWUA president was introduced by Mrs. P. Richmond of Nanton. She was very brief but drove home the point that farmers should support their FUA.

George Loree, director for junior work, introduced George Doupe of Oyen, vice-president Junior FUA. Mr. Doupe spoke as a member of the provincial membership committee, saying that the committee had sent out 36,000 letters to members asking for their membership fees to be returned by mail, and thus save expense on the part of canvassers.

FWUA Director for District 12, Mrs. F. H. House of Arrowwood, thanked the speakers, also those who attended and those who entertained.

Mr. Loree said the juniors were the hope for the future and explained that the program for junior locals this year with the theme "Leadership and Citizenship in the Rural Community." The goal would be maximum participation. He went on to say that they were not the only hope and referred to the Farm-



Reporting for a discussion circle is Mrs. Dorothy Gerwien, of Breton. Others in the picture, left to right: Ted Eisermann, of Medicine Hat; Eddie Huculak, of Star; and Mrs. Margaret Gibson of Vermilion.

ers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, setup to promote education, and asked F. H. Noel to explain the FU & CDA workshop to be held in High River early in November.

"God Save the Queen" ended the evening, played by Mrs. Oscar Odney who presented a variety of pieces on the piano during the dinner hour.

### SAFE-DRIVING WEEK

Safe Driving Week 1960 — Dec. 1 to 7.

Drive and walk safely

Pedestrians — don't get that "run down" feeling. Walk with sensible care in traffic for Safe-Driving Week and every week.

A pedestrian doesn't deserve the death sentence. Watch for pedestrians as you drive in Safe-Driving Week, and always.

Winter can come up with some deadly tricks on motorists. Safe-Driving Week is a good time to change habits from summer to winter.

When you change your oil, change your driving habits to suit new weather conditions. A good time to rehearse is Safe-Driving Week Dec. 1 to 7.

## Master Farm Family Honored by District 14

H. M. Haney Family were honored guests at a Banquet in the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge.

The evening was sponsored by District 14 FUA to pay tribute to one of the Master Farm Families in the province this year.

Two hundred friends and neighbors gathered for the occasion.

A procession of speakers lauded with unstinting praises, the colorful history, untiring efforts and record of achievement of the Haney Family.

R.M. Trimmer, District Agriculturist, said the Haney story was indication of success that could be made on irrigated land and proof that the secret for future prosperity lay in a solid balance between irrigation and dry land farming. To meet the challenge of meager grain markets in recent years the Haney family went in for growing registered seed grain and operate their own seed cleaning plant.

Miss E. Bateman, District Home Economist — "A family of vision and diligent planning and a home in which each member has found self expression. The family has worked together and found happy association through church affiliation, farm groups and working with young people."

Mr. S. S. Graham, Director of Extension with the Department of Agri-



culture, dealt at some length with the methods used in choosing the Master Farm Family. They must be leaders not just followers.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, told the gathering that the idea of the Master Farm Family was an inspiration to the whole farming community. He paid tribute to the part played by farm women and said that behind every successful farmer there is a woman.

Mr. Haney accepted a cheque for \$1,000.00 presented by Mr. Halmrast, in recognition of the families outstanding service to the cause of agriculture and the community.

In an equally touching moment, Mr. Halmrast presented a lasting memento to Mrs. Haney in the form of a bronze plaque, which she said will be cherished forever in the home they have built together for 34 years.

The Williams children entertained with several musical and singing numbers.

Mr. Dean Lien, District Director was master of ceremonies.

## F.U.A. Radio Broadcast November 21, 1960

### Correspondence—

'I was looking over the latest edition of 'The Organized Farmer' and could not find one word that was of interest to me or my family, just a lot of stale news and re-iteration of all the old clichés.'

The above is the P.S. to a letter from a member, asking that he be not canvassed for membership this year since he sees no need for the F.U.A.

Below is a broadcast, based upon this letter:

### Members' Letters:

From time to time we get letters from our members, praising, or criticizing, or just asking questions about what goes on at Head Office. These letters are very useful and we would like to get more of them—many more in fact, because they keep us from getting too far away from farm thinking.

We like these letters to be constructive, and most of them are. However, we occasionally get one which does not seem to be of much help, and we do not know just what to do about it. We got one such letter from about 70 miles south of Calgary the other day. This man asked that we take his name off our mailing list, because he could not see that the F.U.A. was doing any good. He had just read the latest copy of the Organized Farmer, he said, and there

(Continued on page 31)

# Objectives & Principles of the Co-op Movement

## A CO-OPERATIVE MAY BE DEFINED AS:

An association of people, organized on a voluntary basis, to provide themselves with goods and services; the control of which rests equally with all the members in proportion to the use they make of its services.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT** — to bring about a better way of life, economic and social.

1. To provide the members with goods and/or services at cost by way of returning surplus to members through patronage dividends.
2. To provide ownership and control by the members in the production, marketing, wholesaling and retailing of goods.
3. To control the quality of products.
4. To provide members with a means of preventing excessive costs in the distribution and sale of goods and the supplying of services, e.g., interest on capital, advertising and packaging.
5. To increase the members' understanding of business operations.
6. To create a better social relationship between people in a community, between communities and between nations.

## THE FOUR MAIN PRINCIPLES OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT ARE:

1. **Open and Voluntary Membership:** Anyone can make application to become a member regardless of race, color, religion, creed or political beliefs. No one is obligated to join a Co-operative; no one is compelled to remain a member.
2. **Democratic Control:** Each member is permitted only one vote regardless of the amount of capital invested in a Co-operative. Voting by proxy is contrary to co-operative principles.
3. **Limited Interest on Capital:** The interest on capital invested in a Co-operative is limited.
4. **Patronage Refunds:** Savings which are realized in a Co-operative are returned to the member-owners in proportion to the degree to which they have patronized it, not in proportion to the amount of money they have invested in it.

In addition to these four principles consumer co-operatives are encouraged to carry out the practices of:

1. **Cash Trading:** Basically the consumer co-operatives are organized to provide goods and/or services to the members, while the credit unions are organized to serve the credit needs.

Where it is deemed necessary for the co-operative to extend credit, it is of the utmost importance that the principle of "equal treatment to all members" be the guide.

## STEPS REQUIRED:

- (a) Membership (at annual or special meeting) lay down, at least in broad terms, trading policies for their co-operative.
  - (b) The Board of Directors define these trading policies in specific terms, and see to it that,
  - (c) Management and staff enforce these trading policies.
2. **Sales at Comparative prices:** Co-operatives try to deal at the same general price level that exists in the area. They try to avoid "Price Wars." On occasion, however, Co-operatives have deliberately sold goods for less than general market price when they have felt that a monopoly was controlling a market and that prices were exorbitant.
  3. **Reserves for emergency:** A portion of the savings is set aside each year, to build up a reserve to protect the membership of a Co-operative in times of emergency.
  4. **Continuous education:** In order that a Co-operative may thrive and prosper the membership must be well informed about the Co-operative. Continuous education is necessary to accomplish this.
  5. **Continuous expansion** of the Co-operative movement in all its various phases.

## BUSINESS ENTERPRISES MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE MAIN GROUPS:

- (a) The individual proprietorship,
- (b) The corporate business, or corporation. (This includes co-operatives)
- (c) The partnership.

The words "free enterprise" and "private enterprise" are rather glibly used by many people. Each of these three types of businesses are free to operate as they please within the confines of their respective governmental legislation; and they are also "private" in the sense that they are financed by "public" (or tax) funds.



A CORPORATION is a legal entity, being entirely separate from the owners of its stock; it is created by the state by means of a charter, which specifies its privileges and responsibilities.

A CO-OPERATIVE is a particular type of corporation and has many of the characteristics of other corporations. There are, however, many differences with respect to objectives and principles which distinguish the co-operative from other types of corporations. These differences are:

#### CO-OPERATIVES

1. Organized by a group of people to supply themselves with goods and services.
2. Earnings are returned to members in proportion to the use they made of their facilities. Thus goods are actually obtained "at cost."
3. Membership is open to all.
4. All members have an equal voice in the control regardless of their investment in their co-operative. (People control).
5. Ownership of factories, mines, mills, and natural resources rests with those who use it.
6. Earnings are kept in the home community. ALL the consumer's dollar circulates in the community.
7. Interest on share capital is limited (many Co-operatives pay no interest on share capital).
8. Incentive to provide quality goods and services.

#### OTHER CORPORATIONS

Organized by businessmen to make profits by supplying goods and services to others.

Earnings are returned to shareholders in proportion to number of shares held. The aim is to make a profit on all goods handled.

Membership is controlled.

Control is in proportion to investment. (Money controls)

Ownership of productive plants and natural resources rests in the hands of a relatively few owners.

Profits are often paid to "absentee" owners.

Interest on share capital is not limited. (All net earnings may be distributed as interest on shares)

Incentive to make profits

#### F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST . . .

(Continued from page 30)

was nothing in it of any value,—just the old cliches which we had been repeating for years.

Now this sort of jarred us, and we got out a copy of the November O.F. and had a careful look at it. A copy is in front of us right now, in fact, and maybe we should go through it together, and see just how bad it is.

Let's dispose of the ads first. There are five pages of them,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of which are from our own Co-ops. These ads bring in roughly \$100.00 per page, which is a big help in carrying the cost. We have had no complaints about ads.

On page 3 is the President's Report dealing with a meeting he had with the Government M.P.'s from Alberta. These are the men who will have a voice in deciding the National farm policy. Surely our correspondent will agree that the F.U.A. needed to be represented at such a meeting. On page 4 is an article on education, by a very prominent newspaper man, who is recognized for his knowledge in this matter. Education is costing the people of Canada \$1 billion a year or \$55 per year for every man, woman and child in Canada, and it is going to cost a lot more. Surely the opinions of a widely recognized authority are worth considering in the light of such an expenditure?

On page 5 is an article dealing with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and what their policies mean to the farmers in the U.S. It indicates that we cannot go on letting the other fellows form farm policy—in other words, just pull out of the Union, and let some one else take over. It is "over and out" for us if we do.

On page 6 is a pretty grim story of how a few Alberta farmers who grow grass seed sold the rest of the growers down the river, by deserting their marketing Co-op at a critical stage. These men robbed themselves, and many of their fellow farmers, of many thousands of dollars over the past three months. Is this not a story that needs telling? Is it not important that all farmers realize how such a thing can happen—and how it can be prevented?

Now let's take a look at page 7. One of the policies of the F.U.A. is that electric power production should be owned and controlled by the Government. If anyone doubts the wisdom of this, he should read the article. He may not agree with it, but it is information which every Albertan should have.

Now turn to page 8. Most of us have car insurance. How much do we know about our policy? Just what is covered? Very few of us know. Read Mrs. Taylor's article. It may keep you out of insurance trouble.

The only other page we are going to

mention in detail is page 9, where there is an article by Gov. Robert B. Meyner, of the State of New Jersey. We hear a lot about the need for Civil Defence today, and a lot of money and effort is being spent on Civil Defence projects. It is part of our democratic heritage that we hear all sides of a story. Gov. Meyner presents the opposite side of this one—and he is an able and responsible official. Since the problem of human survival is a part of this controversy, surely no one can say that all sides of the problem should not be examined.

These items make up less than half of the last issue of the O.F. Our correspondent is quite right when he says that they have been said before, but just about everything we say or do has been said and done before—all the way from eating breakfast to casting a ballot in an election.

We have to keep doing these things, because they make up the life of any person, or any nation. Joining and supporting the F.U.A. is part of our farm life, and part of our job as farm citizens. A hermit may be happy in his solitude, but he is not much use to society.

### District 8 Workshop Three Hills Hold Third Annual Banquet

The third annual Banquet of the Three Hills locals of the FUA and FWUA, took place on Monday, November 14th, in the Three Hills Community Centre at 6 p.m. attended by 120 members, guests and friends.

Mr. Howard Boles, FUA director of Sub-district 4 of District 10, was the chairman. At the conclusion of the dinner, the ladies of Three Hills FWUA sang an impromptu "Song of Welcome" followed by a formal address of welcome given by Mrs. Ben Jasman, FWUA director of Sub-district 4 of District 10.

The guest speakers were Mr. Harris Rodgers, M.P. for the Red Deer constituency; Mr. Eldon Woolliams, M. P. for the Bow River Constituency; and Mr. Jack Horner, M.P. for the Acadia Constituency. Each spoke for fifteen minutes followed by a question period.

The question period was lively with a good deal of discussion at one point on ending the strike at the elevators on the West Coast.

All those who attended had an opportunity to become acquainted with their Member of Parliament and perhaps understand better the problems of government in this large and diverse country of Canada.



# ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HIGHLIGHTS of 1959-60



## In 1959 - 60 the Alberta Wheat Pool:

- Handled 59,660,000 bushels of grain or a record of 40.25 percent of all grain marketed in Alberta.
- Handled 15,500,000 pounds of forage seed and 170,000 bushels of cereal seed.
- Did \$75,000,000 worth of business.
- Operated — 567 country elevators  
2 terminal elevators  
3 seed cleaning plants  
49 seed warehouses.
- Increased its membership to 49,660.
- Made savings for members of \$2,426,000, before income tax.
- Declared patronage dividends on members' deliveries of —

	Cents per Bushel
Wheat, Flax and Rapeseed .....	4.57c
Oats, Barley and Rye .....	2.285c
Dividend on Fertilizer .....	4 %

The distribution will be made by agents in the spring.

## Since its inception in 1923, the Alberta Wheat Pool has:

- Handled 1.5 billion bushels of grain.
- Distributed patronage dividends worth \$28,400,000.
- Purchased \$13,287,000 worth of reserves.
- Worked constantly on behalf of Alberta farmers, providing

**SERVICE, SAVINGS AND PROTECTION!**

The delegates, directors and management of the Alberta Wheat Pool wish to thank the farm people who supported Pool elevators so loyally in the past year and extend to all, best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

"FARMER-OWNED CO-OPERATIVE"